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THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Problem of "Illegal" Taxes in China

Dramatic Story Of The Capture Of Wuchang

The Illicit Sale of Opium in the French Concession, Shanghai

Philippine Tax Problems and the Chinese Merchants

By Wm. B. Goldrick

Trying to Keep the Nishihara Loans Alive

許密勒報

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1926

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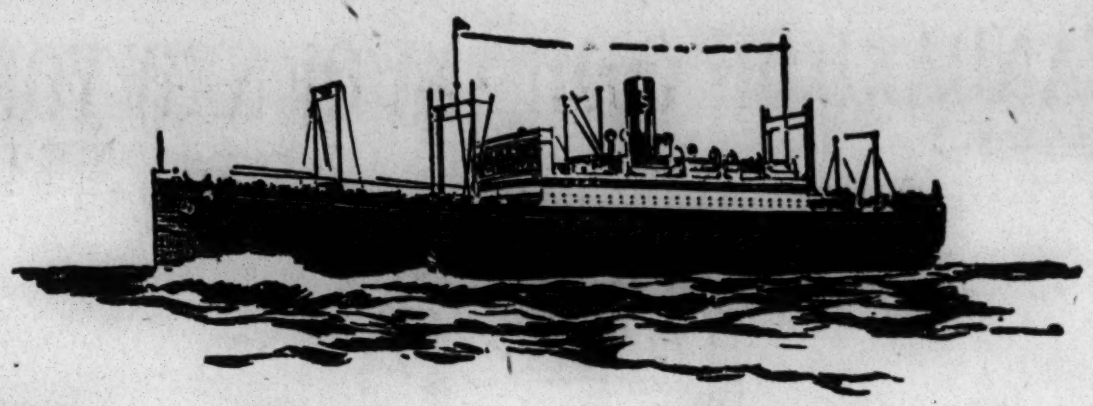

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THE PROBLEM OF "ILLEGAL" TAXES IN CHINA

A FEW DAYS AGO a Japanese ship loaded with Chinese goods bound for Japan, was held up for a considerable time in Tsingtao harbor because the Japanese shippers refused to pay the "new goods tax" which the Tsingtao Wharf Administration, acting on the orders of the Shantung Tupan, Gen. Chang Chung Chang, was attempting to levy upon the cargo. This tax, which according to a report in the *Tsingtao Times*, amounts to 2 percent ad valorem on all goods originating in, imported into or exported from, or in transit through the Province, has recently been assessed by the provincial military authorities and is being enforced in the city of Tsingtao which is administered by the Chinese authorities. It is only one of many forms of new taxation which the Chinese are enforcing upon all forms of merchandise, Chinese or foreign. The tax on imported wine and tobacco is much higher and has been a subject of diplomatic protest on the part of the Powers, but without avail, the Chinese insisting that the imposts are "sale and consumption" taxes, hence the foreigners have no right to interfere. The *transit pass* formerly issued which exempted foreign-owned merchandise from internal or *likin* taxation after payment of customs duties apparently carries no further weight with the Chinese provincial officials who are now taxing everything in sight, one of the interesting imposts at Tsingtao being $50 on every motor car brought into the Kiaochow area. Several meetings of merchants have been held in Tsingtao under the auspices of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce to consider the situation but up to the present no solution has been found since the Chinese insist they have a right to levy any taxes they desire in the former German-Japanese adminstered area. Now on top of this comes the announcement from Canton that the Canton Government has decided to levy a special tax amounting to 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries including all merchandise imported and exported, the resulting revenues to go directly into the treasury of the Nationalist Government at Canton. The Canton Government has even asked the Powers for permission to station its own tax collectors in the Customs House. The whole tendency seems to be in the direction of a "Balkanization" of China from the standpoint of taxation, since every provincial ruler or controller of a walled town soon will be levying his own taxes upon merchandise irrespective of the Maritime Customs which is under foreign supervision and which levies a 5 percent ad valorem tax on all goods entering the country.

THIS CHAOTIC situtation, which is growing more chaotic every day, is a natural result of the failure of the Powers to take action on the

matter of China's demand for an increase and more equitable distribution of the Customs funds. The first instance of the so-called "illegal" taxes was levied several years ago against cigarettes in Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, the two provinces being "independent" of the Peking Government. The Powers did everything possible to prevent these provinces from collecting the "illegal" tax but without avail. The provinces were independent of the central government and since the military rulers were supreme in their own domains, they forced the Chinese shop-keepers to pay the tax. The shop-keepers of course protested and in many cases went on strike, but finally had to submit and pay the tax which was assessed in the form of stamps somewhat similar to the internal revenue stamps used in the United States. The imposition of these taxes is making business most and more difficult because there is no uniformity from the standpoint of the different provinces and in some instances such as Szechuen where the province is split up among a number of local military rulers, the conduct of trade has become a nightmare. The Chinese dealers naturally are suffering more than the foreigners because the burden falls chiefly upon them, but the foreigners are affected because of the interference and uncertainties of trade.

THIS SITUATION of anarchy which now exists is the result, as stated previously, of the failure of the Powers to carry out reforms in the Maritime Customs administration which China has demanded for many years and which was definitely promised at the Washington Conference. The Special Conference which was authorized at Washington in 1922 to meet in China immediately, was held up for practically five years by the failure of France to ratify the Washington treaties. Then after the Conference finally met, there was no agreement among the Powers as to a program which resulted in a long delay finally ending in nothing being accomplished except an indefinite promise of tariff autonomy on January 1, 1929. Japan, apparently in a secret agreement with the Peking Government to support China in her demand for tariff autonomy in exchange for certain special privileges finally refused to do anything when she was unable to put over the "economic alliance" with China whereby Japanese goods would be admitted into the country for a long period of years at rates similar to those now prevailing. On the other hand the British delegation is reputed to have refused agree ment to the proposal of Mr. Strawn, the American delegate that all of China's foreign obligations be lumped into one reorganization loan secured upon the Customs receipts under real international control in place of the present exclusively British control. The real inside story of the break-up of the Special Tariff Conference has not yet been told, but in view of the fact that the various foreign delegations are all placing the blame on everybody else, it is not difficult for the outsider to realize that *something* is wrong. In the meantime, the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration remains under exclusive British control and since the closing of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, all of the funds are being deposited in the (British) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, an obviously unfair arrangement in view of the large and increasing participation of other foreign nations in the trade of the country, not to mention China's obvious rights to participate in the control of her own customs administration and funds flowing therefrom. As the situation stands today, China is being held down to a 5 percent ad valorem customs rate, and any surpluses remaining over after the liquidation of foreign obligations are being handed over to the Peking Government which is dominated exclusively by Marshal Chang Tso-ling's Fengtien clique. In the face of this situation it is perfectly natural that the provinces not under the control of the Manchurian dictator, are going ahead and levying their own taxes to suit themselves. It is quite possible to imagine a situation developing whereby China may have two distinct customs administrations, one managed by the British assessing a 5 percent tax on imports and another controlled by the Chinese assessing taxes at rates dictated by the necessities and pleasures of the military officials who happen to be running the country or parts thereof.

THE ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION

ACCORDING to a recent report of the National Anti-Opium Association there are several hundred shops in the French Concession of Shanghai where opium is sold on a more or less "open" basis. These shops, according to the report, are not licensed by the French Municipal Council or the French Consulate-General, but are alleged to pay a "squeeze" ranging from $500 to $2,000 a month to certain officials of the Concession whose duty it should be to enforce the law against the sale and consumption of opium. Many of these shops are located within a few steps of the French municipal building and the French Consulate-General, the proof for which statement, according to the officials of the Anti-Opium Association, rests in the fact that agents of the society have actually made purchases of opium at the shops and hold the evidence in the office of the Society for anyone who may care to inspect same. This situation, which has been in existence for some time, is said to be fully known to the officials of the French Concession and to the local officials of the French Government, but they seemingly are unable to break up the ring owing to the fact that so many persons are "in on the squeeze." It is reported that they have, on occasion, attempted to break up the "opium-ring" by raiding the shops where the drug is sold, but in practically every case the shop-keepers are always warned in advance and when the police arrive, very little or no opium at all is to be found.

THE NATIONAL Anti-Opium Association, which is composed of a number of Chinese and foreigners, who have been working under many handicaps to rid China of the opium evil have practically decided to present their evidence pertaining to conditions in the Shanghai French Concession to the League of Nations at Geneva. This action is being contemplated according to officials of the organization, as a last resort since the French officials in Shanghai have practically admitted their inability to accomplish anything owing to the financial and political power of those who participate in the profits of the "ring." There have been occasions when certain right-minded French officials have attempted to stop the business, but something always happens to them: they lose their jobs, are transferred, or something else is done to neutralize their efforts. Reports regarding the situation have even been made to the French Government, but this likewise has had little or no effect, owing, we suppose, to the fact that the French Government has other problems which are more important than the matter of officially investigating the sale of opium in their Concession at Shanghai. Therefore, the only course

open, in the opinion of the officials of the Anti-Opium Association, is to place the matter before the League of Nations where it will be aired and made public as one phase of the international opium problem. Then the French Government, obviously, will be forced to take action and clean up the rotten situation now existing in the French-administered section of Shanghai.

THE EXISTENCE of the unofficial opium monopoly in the French Concession, combined with the existence of an officially supported opium monopoly in the Chinese-administered territory about Shanghai is having a bad moral influence in other directions, for there are rumors in circulation that a proposal may be brought forward shortly to return to the official system of opium license in the International Settlement. The Shanghai International Settlement is about the only opium-free oasis in the whole of China, if we except Shansi Province where Gov. Yen Hsi-shan has effectively stopped the production and sale of the drug. The police of the International Settlement at Shanghai, since the coming into force of the Hague Convention, have prevented the sale and consumption of opium in this area. Whenever evidence is presented showing that opium is being sold, the police act immediately against the offending dealers as the records of the Mixed Court show, the fines from this source running into a considerable sum annually. But it is a discouraging business, this attempt to keep the International Settlement clear of opium when the drug is sold openly in the adjoining French Concession and in Chinese-administered territory just across the street. For this reason many persons in the International Concession have come to the opinion that is would be better of return to the old system of officially licensing shops. Under such a system, it is argued that the sale of opium could be restricted to the licensed shops and the Settlement then would realize a revenue which would, in a measure at least, make up for the loss which the Settlement treasury will suffer when the Mixed Court is returned to Chinese jurisdiction and the fines for violation of the anti-opium regulations will go to the Chinese authorities, instead of the Settlement treasury as is now the case.

WE ARE NOT familiar with the legal phases of the question, but it is obvious that the Shanghai Municipal Council would not attempt to go back to the old system of licensing opium shops without putting the question before the local tax-payers at the next annual meeting. And if the proposition went before the tax-payers, there is little questioning the fact that it would be defeated overwhelmingly, for Shanghai citizens usually may be depended upon to take action in the right direction when there is a moral question at issue. However, as stated before, it is a discouraging proposition to try to prevent the sale and consumption of opium in the International Settlement when the French wink their eyes at the illicit business which goes on in their area and when the Chinese military and naval officials *officially foster the business* in the Chinese-administered territory which surrounds both the International Settlement and the French Concession. It is even reported that there is a very close alliance between the opium ring in the French Concession and the monopoly in Chinese territory. In view of the inability of the Chinese Government to prevent its military barons from fostering the production and sale of opium all over the country, about the only course open for the National Anti-Opium Association and those in sympathy with its work, is to proceed with the plan now in contemplation, otherwise the placing of the whole question before the League of Nations. It is not to be expected, in view of the anarchy now existing in China, that much, outside of education, can be accomplished in the elimination of opium in China generally. As long as there is no central government in the land and the militarists continue to devote all of their energies to the prosecution of private wars, practically nothing can be done toward the elimination of opium in China, the reason being that the militarists find it an excellent source of revenue. However, this does not absolve the foreigners in China from upholding moral standards on this question to the best of their ability, and if the officials of the Shanghai French Concession are unable, through complicity in the traffic, or for other reasons, to prevent the sale of opium in their area, then the situation should be made known internationally in the hope that the French people and their government at home, may be inspired to do something.

STILL TRYING TO KEEP THE NISHIHARA LOANS ALIVE

THERE RECENTLY was published a dispatch in the *New York Times* from its correspondent in Japan stating that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, just prior to his giving up office as Premier, had turned over to Japan, through the Sino-Japanese Development Company, Chinese Government bonds amounting to Yen 78,000,000 covering principal and interest on two of the so-called Nishihara loans representing money advanced to China in 1918-1919 by certain Japanese banks with a government guarantee. The Nishihara loans altogether amounted to about Yen 400,000,000 and the money was paid out to the Chinese militarists who were affiliated with the Anfu Party or "Clique" which was then in power in the Chinese Capital. The delivery of Chinese Government bonds by Marshal Tuan, Premier, representing partial payment of interest and principal on the Nishihara loans was kept secret until recently when the Sino-Japanese Company of Tokyo demanded a commission of Yen 3,500,000 for putting over the deal. However, it now develops that the bonds are worthless and will remain without value until China and the Powers agree to having them secured on the Customs Revenue. According to the report in the *New York Times* Marshal Tuan had agreed to hand over these bonds to Japan in exchange for Japan's support of China's demands for abolition of extraterritoriality and for Tariff autonomy. Owing to the fact that the Japanese Government had unofficially supported the Japanese banks which negotiated the Nishihara Loans to the Chinese militarists, the last session of the Japanese Diet voted to take over the loans as a Government enterprise and repay the banks out of the public treasury. In accordance with the action of the Japanese Diet, these loans, the morality of which have been questioned continuously both in China and abroad, now become the property of the Japanese Government and hence from a legal standpoint now have a status somewhat similar to the loans America advanced to Europe during the World War. Morally, however, there is all the difference in the world, for while the American loans went to the actual financing of the Allies in the War, the Japanese loans to China were nothing more than a bribe to the Chinese militarists to obtain their agreement to Japan's imperialistic schemes on the Asiatic mainland in connection with the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 and in other connections. Very little, if any, of this money went toward useful purposes: it was simply

squandered by the militarists in their war enterprises or was stolen outright and invested in the foreign concessions, chiefly in Tientsin. Regardless, however, of the immorality of the loans, we suppose that China will ultimately be forced to repay the money, but justice would seem to dictate that she be given terms at least as liberal as the United States has granted to the various European nations in respect to the money which America granted her allies in the World War.

The Dramatic Story of the Capture of Wuchang

The following account of the fall of Wuchang after a siege of 38 days by the Southern or Kuomintang forces, appeared in an "extra" issued by the Hankow Herald on Oct. 11.

YESTERDAY morning before daybreak the city of Wu-chang, which has withstood siege for the past thirty-eight days, fell into the hands of the Nationalist Army through force instead of being effected through peace negotiations, creating a terrific sensation and realizing the promise of General Chiang Kai-shek to his troops before they left Canton, that the Nationalist Flag would be flying from the walls of Wuchang on the Double Ten National Holiday, yesterday.

The peace pact between the "Allies" and the Nationalist Army had actually been signed last week by both parties, and it had been agreed that the "Allies" would evacuate Wuchang on Saturday, beginning their outward march at seven o'clock in the morning. Satisfactory arrangements for their safe conduct had not been made, however, and they were fearful of passing out through a road pitted with trenches and blocked with barricades of the Nationalist forces, while southern troops armed with rifles and machine guns lined on the one side and the Yangtze rolled by on the other.

Conferences were held by their delegate and the Nationalist commanders on Saturday afternoon and evening, and throughout Saturday night it was generally believed that some arrangement would be made for their safe progress out of the city. The news that the Nationalist Forces had taken the city by storm yesterday morning and that resort to force had been taken as a result of the expiry of their ultimatum was entirely a surprise move.

Liu Yu-Chun Captured

General Liu Yu-chun, who has withstood the siege of the city for so long was captured at five o'clock yesterday morning, and is being kept prisoner at Wuchang Provincial Assembly Building. He will stand trial by Court Martial later.

General Chen Kia-mu, former Tupan, is believed to have escaped to Hankow on Saturday night. He was well liked by the merchants and they in turn gave him their assistance. It is thought that he will be given his freedom if found. Wu Chun-ching, second in command in Wu-chang, and aide to General Liu Yu-chun was captured yesterday morning.

How Wuchang Fell

Yesterday morning at four o'clock the Nationalist forces opened an attack upon the Pao Ngan Gate, the Tung Shang Gate and the Ta Tung Gate. The "Allied" guards at these gates had become disheartened and put up practically no resistance. The attack on all three gates opened simultaneously in a few moments the Nationalist troops had burst them open and entered the city.

Encountering "Allied" troops inside the walls, a heavy battle took place in the streets of the city, but the "Allied" troops were so completely demorailized by finding Nationalist soldiers coming down upon them that they fled after a brief show of resistance.

From all three gates the Nationalist troops streamed into Wuchang, while the "Allied" troops poured down from the walls and broke out of the city through other gates, giving up all hope, and only attempting to escape. As they ran they unburdened themselves of their ammunition belts, tore their insignia from their collars and their identification badges from their coats, until the streets were strewn with clothing, hats, sacks and belts of ammunition shed by the fleeing thousands.

General Liu's Arrest

General Liu Yu-chun was captured at five o'clock yesterday morning at the home of Doctor A. M. Sherman, principal of Central China University, where he had fled with his second in command, hopelessly seeking protection. His own servant betrayed his whereabouts to the invading army, and a search party was sent to capture him. They found him there and took him prisoner. Doctor Sherman was in Hankow when this occurred, and the house was broken into by General Liu during his absence and sought as a refuge because it bore the American flag.

Generals Tang Sen Chi And Teng Yen-Ta Enter City

Generals Tang Sen-chi and Teng Yen-ta were actually in command of the forces which took Wuchang City early yesterday morning. They personally directed the attack and entered the City at five o'clock in the morning, two hours after it was actually captured by the Revolutionary forces. Teng Yen-ta returned to Hankow in the afternoon and delivered an address at the meeting held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in celebration of the Double Festival.

All Gates Are Opened

All the gates of Wuchang were opened yesterday afternoon, with heavy crowds streaming in and out at the same time, while the gates themselves were only half open, one door still being blocked by stacks of sandbags piled up behind. Civilians outside were crowding in to see their friends and families who had been locked up in the city for over five weeks, and civilians in the city were rushing out of the city which was in an uproar.

Representatives of the Herald who were going into the city through the Hanyang Men were caught in the congestion half way and had a bad two minutes experience until they were caught in an inward eddy of the throng, and after being crushed in the mass, finally gained the road inside the wall. In the party were Mr. Bruno Schwartz, Editor of the Herald, Mr. Wilfred Y. F. Ling, City Editor of the Herald, Mr. Lloyd E. Gale, local American business man, and Mr. Charles Dailey, of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Friendly Toward Americans

"What is your nationality", many of the southern soldiers asked as the party passed along the street. "Americans", Mr. Ling told them. "That's good," they said, "we like Americans. They are friends of the Chinese. Go anywhere you want." This seemed to hold good throughout the city where, in spite of the high excitement and the hunting for northern troops which was still going on, the party was not molested. Only at one place were they in a tight corner. This was at a small house used as headquarters by the "invulnerables" of General Fan Tsung-sui, of Honan. Here the party was permitted to take a photograph of the guard outside, but while focusing the camera another one of their members came up, apparently a petty officer. Learning that they were Americans, he ordered them to clear away from there at once or be killed. It made things decidedly unsafe for a moment.

"Allies" Run For Refuge

The Church General Hospital at Wuchang had a busy time of it early yesterday morning. At half past four in the morning "Allied" soldiers came running through the streets in their retreat and thirty of them climbed over the walls of the compound. Doctor Bliss, Reverend E. L. Souder and Mr. R. E. Bundy who were outside the building looking out for the safety of the place, saw them coming over the wall, and told them they could not come down unless they threw down their revolvers, not wanting a gang of armed men on the premises. They complied and then jumped down inside, where they made a bolt for the buildings. A few minutes later, however, Nationalist troops banged at the gate and came in. They picked up the northern soldiers and took them prisoners.

Two of the "Allied" soldiers had wrapped bandages around their heads and climbed into cots in the men's ward of the hospital, seeking to escape capture by disguising themselves as patients, but they were found out and taken. Likewise another who had divested himself of his uniform, picked up a broom, and was busily sweeping up the floor when they arrived.

The Church General Hospital was searched many times, by southern troops looking for refugees and arms. When they first arrived, Doctor Bliss brought out all the revolvers which the northern soldiers had dropped when they came over the wall in the morning, and presented them to the search party. They were suspicious that more were secreted about the premises and different parties searched the buildings a few times during the course of the morning, but were finally satisfied that nothing of such nature was on the premises. What probably aroused suspicion was the fact that General Liu Yu-chun's temporary headquarters was established just next door to the hospital building, the General having

in mind that it would probably escape bombing in that location as the hospital flies the American flag, and being in a building so close might prevent attack upon his quarters during the air raids of the past few weeks.

The office of Dr. Bliss was searched. While one of the officers was in charge everything went well, but after he had gone away the soldiers insisted on having him open the cash box. Being slow in finding the key, they ripped it open and took what money it contained. This, however, was the only slight detail which offended, as Dr. Bliss opened his large safe for them during the search and nothing was touched, nor was anything else about the premises injured or interfered with.

At St. Michel's

The Church of St. Michel & All Angels is just inside the Pao Ngan Gate, where a section of the Nationalist forces first entered. At this place were Rev. R. E. Wood and Miss E. G. Stedman, who were caring for about two hundred women and children refugees.

The victorious troops swept past there, and after examination of the premises, left them undisturbed. According to Miss Stedman, who spent two years with the forces overseas in the Great War, the siege of Wuchang has been more trying than any experience overseas, on account of the sudden and unexpected turn of events from day to day.

Shooting On Main Street

There was wild disorder at the Chang Kai (Long Street) at four o'clock yesterday afternoon when some of the northern troops were being cornered there and disarmed. A shooting affray occurred as a result of a number of soldiers refusing to surrender their arms promptly. They were shot to death outright, their bodies piling on the street and being trampled upon by the moving crowd. A couple of soldiers who were found in possession of loot were also shot at Sze Men Kow. For several hours the Chang Kai was the scene of utter confusion. The street was filled with northern military uniforms and articles which the northern troops had looted during the past three days. Several big shops belonging to the northern officers were raided by order of the authorities.

From five o'clock on and up to about seven, the main street leading to the Hanyang Men Gate was packed with disarmed troops who were being taken to Yueh Ma Chang, an open field just outside the Provincial Assembly, to be sent back to their native places later on. These men all looked wornout and hungry and were deprived of everything except their uniforms.

Following the shooting, heavily armed southern guards were placed along Chang Kai to see that there would be no further looting and that the northern troops would give up their arms without any hesitation. Guards carrying big swords were patrolling the road and preparing to kill anybody attempting to create disturbances. For a couple of hours, the dead bodies were lying on the street and pools of blood were seen here and there.

Over at Ping Hu Men, agents of the Revolutionary forces kept themselves busy all day yesterday searching for northern soldiers and officers. A number of them were found hiding in the lanes, disarmed and dragged on the street to Yuehma-chang. A few were mobbed and killed by the civilian people who caught them.

Proclamations Issued

Following the occupation of the City by the Revolutionary Forces proclamations issued by the Nationalist Government and by the leaders of the Revolution were posted up on the walls. Every house and shop hung out a white flag bearing the Chinese characters *Hwen Yin* meaning welcome. Pamphlets explaining the purpose of the Anti-Northern Expedition were distributed and posted on the walls, and public lectures were being made in the streets by agents of the Political Office on the object of the nationalist movement. Big posters with illustrations attacking imperialism and militarism and condemning Wu Pei-fu, were seen all over the City.

All day yesterday, Nationalist troops and officers under the 4th and 8th Army Corps kept on pouring into the City from both the Hanyang Men and the Ping Hu Men gates. Most of them were moving in from the Pagoda Hill.

Communication Again Open

Telegraph and telephone communication with Wuchang were opened again within a few hours after the Nationalist army had taken the city yesterday.

The telephone was in working order by noon and friends were speaking to each other between Hankow and Wuchang for the first time in many days.

Food Brought In

A remarkable feature of yesterday's occurrences was the rapidity with which food and supplies were brought into Wuchang.

By four o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a state of war still maintained in the city insofar as the "Allied" and Nationalist troops were concerned, vegetable stands sprung into existence on the streets, meat and fish markets were opened and cigarette vendors were busy.

Casualties Not Heavy

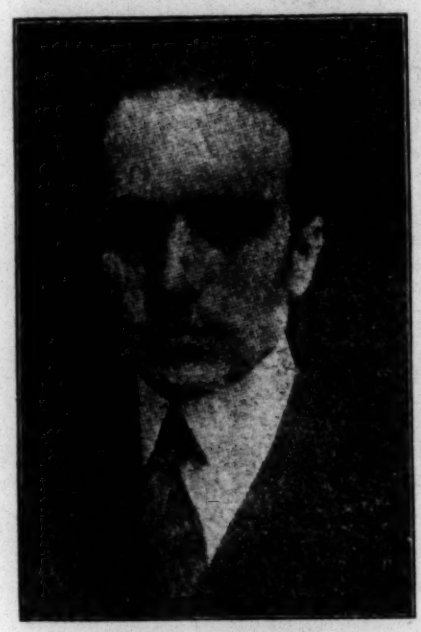
The casualties during the taking of Wuchang yesterday were not heavy, considering the undertaking in hand, and comparatively few are reported. The reason for this was the completely unexpected attack by the southern force, and the rapidity with which they gained access into the city, which took the heart completely out of the "Allied" army and caused them to flee in disorder with not a show of resistance except for the first heavy early morning battle.

People Not Molested

The taking over of the city by the Nationalist forces was accomplished in a very orderly manner. Their troops, while they were hunting for northern soldiers, while executions of looters were taking place in the streets, and while actual hand-to-hand fighting was going on inside the city, never attempted to molest the civilian population in any way throughout the entire day.

J. E. Jacobs Appointed U. S. Consul at Yunnanfu

J. E. Jacobs, who has served as U. S. Consul and Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai for a considerable period, has been appointed Consul at Yunnanfu, the provincial capital of Yunnan, and departed for his new post this week. Mr. Jacobs is a native of Johnson, South Carolina where he was born in 1893. After his graduation from the College of Charleston, S. C. he served for a time as a teacher in the Charleston High School and later was engaged in business in the same city. He passed the consular examinations in 1915 and was appointed a s student interpreter in Turkey, but before proceeding to Constinople, was appointed student interpreter in China on November 5, 1915. After serving for a time as vice-consul at Foochow, he was transferred to Shanghai where he seryed as American Assessor in the International Mixed Court. In Dec. 1922 he was detailed to special work in the State Department. In Oct. 1925 he was appointtechnical expert to the American Commission on Extraterritoriality and served in Peking until Oct. 20, 1926 when he was appointed Consul at Yunnanfu. Through his long experience as Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai and his special study of Chinese laws and the administration of justice, Mr. Jacobs is considered to be one of the leading foreign authorities on this subject.



Mr. J E. Jacobs

Chang Tso-ling Objects To New Russian Envoy

According to an October 18 Toho News Agency report from Mukden Marshal Chang Tso-ling who declared some time ago that he would not recognize the capacity of M. Karakhan, ex-Soviet Ambassador to Peking, is also refusing to recognize that of M. Cheruniff, newly appointed Soviet Acting Ambassador to China.

It is said that Marshal Chang is now eummunicating with the Moscow government through Waichiapou as to the capacity of the new Ambassador.

M. Cheruniff, on the other haad, considering that if he proceeds to his new post without settling the case, it will not only affect his honor but also obstruct the diplomatic negotiations between Russia and China, has wired to the Moscow government for instructions. He is also negotiating with the Peking government through the Russian Embassy.

Philippine Tax Problems and Chinese Merchants

BY WILLIAM B. GOLDRICK

IT will be recalled that only recently the Chinese merchants in the Philippines were successful, through the U. S. Federal Supreme Court, in scotching a pernicious bill designed to force alien merchants—meaning, of course, Chinese merchants—to keep their books in English, Spanish, or a recognized dialect for the better enforcement of the Sales Tax Law. Since such a bill, if passed, would have the effect of depriving one of the use of his native tongue, a flagrent violation of the constitution, the Filipino legislature and, it is not unsafe to assume, certain commercial powers at variance with the Chinese tasted a defeat of considerable bitterness.

The originators of this—Bookeeping Bill evidently felt, however, that its importance was of such magnitude another attempt was warranted. Consequently, Senator Juan Sumulong, Democratic leader and chairman of a special committee appointed for the purpose, has drawn up another bill in which the objectionable provisions of its predecessor and the details which enabled the Supreme Court to declare it unconstitutional have been eliminated. Thus, the current bill provides that books may be kept in any language, but within these books there must be a translation of the original in English, Spanish, or a Filipino dialect. There is no longer any question of depriving a merchant of the use of his native tongue; it is only required that he hire a translator; and it is common opinion that no illegality can be found in it.

Eighty-five percent of the retail trade in the Islands is carried on by Chinese, and most of these operate on so small a scale and upon such a narrow margin of profit that the cost of the translator is almost prohibitive. This point was eloquently set forth in a hearing conducted by Senator Sumulong at which Lingoh Wang, Chinese Consul General, Albino Sy Cip, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and their counsel, Judge A. D. Gibbs, appeared in behalf of the Chinese merchants. Their contention was that such a law would not only result in a grave increase of expenses for the Chinese merchant, but also for the government; that the Chinese have always acted in good faith, shown that they are peaceful and obedient citizens, and have always cooperated with the government in every way, thereby making such a measure unnecessary; and that a law of this type might cause a serious breach in the friendly relations now existing between Chinese and Filipinos. Senator Sumulong rejoined that it was inconceivable the government should renounce power to collect taxes where taxes are due, and that the legislature is determined to enact a new law regulating Chinese merchandising. He stated his willingness, to consider any practical solution offered by the Chinese comumnity as a substitute. Otherwise, the current bill must be adopted and undoubtedly, since it was his opinion all previous objections of theSupreme Court had been met, enacted into law.

No substitute measure has been proposed by the Chinese community. Viewing the question from all possible angles, it is indeed difficult to see how any proposal could embody the desires of the legislature and, at the same time, result in no hardship upon those whom it is intended to affect. There is only one possible solution. For some months the combined chambers of commerce in Manila have been agitating strongly for the repeal of the Sales Tax. They declare that its principle is obsolete, born by the consumer rather than the merchant, and an awkward method of general taxation. They suggest in its place a higher tax upon the origin of the merchandise—if it is manufactured or produced within the Philippines a higher tax on the manufacturer or producer, and if it is imported a higher customs duty. This last entails difficulties for it would mean a duty on goods imported from America, thereby violating the free trade agreement. And this would mean retaliation by America, a thing the Philippines could not afford. But could this plan be made practicable, and the Sales Tax withdrawn, the examination of merchants' account books would no longer be n ecessary, a large and expensive staff of govern- ment auditors could be released, and there would be no excuse for a bookeeping law.

But the possibility of this solution, as stated above, is remote, and it seems inevitable at the present time that Chinese merchants must prepare for a new overhead in the shape of translators. When this becomes a necessity there is no doubt but that Filipino commercial circles will evince considerable satisfaction, and that certain solons of the legislature will reap their reward—whether or not in consciousness of duty well done and that alone is a matter of conjecture.

Oct. 14, 1926 Manila, P. I.

Shanghai's Opportunity

BY LADY CLIFTON

In The London Daily News

SHANGHAI has got a reputation for dissipation and for money grubbing which it possesses, one must admit, through its own fault.

Stuck down on the mud flats of this Yangtsze mouth, on the site of a mere Chinese fourth-class town—almost, in fact, a village, when it was surrendered to the English in 1846—Shanghai is situated in about the world's most odious and unattractive position. Not even actually on the wide edge of the Yangtsze, it is poked away up a tidal tributary of this great river, which rejoices in the jocund sounding name of the Whangpoo.

By rights the place on these outlying mud-flats ought to be singularly unattractive, and yet there is about this strange city, this incongruous mixture of the best and the worst of all western nations planked down on the edge of Asia, a good deal of solid attraction.

The Appeal of Shanghai

Peking may be romantic; Canton may house the "jeunesse doree" of the Kuomintang—the modern revolutionary party of China—it has also been the earliest home of Anglo-Saxon merchant adventure in the East; Macao, with its colourwashed wrecks of pale green Portuguese houses may have known the young Camoens wrestling with couplets of the Lusiad beneath its magnolia trees; but Shanghai, though it is but of mushroom growth compared to the other great ports, is the most gorgeously splendidly concerned with money-making of the whole lot.

It was as a foreign settlement founded by the British, and the Americans came there extremely soon afterwards. Need one say more? The French do their little bit as well: there is the French concession in the foreign settlement, as well as the International. There are also Italians Belgians, and Germans living there now, in Shanghai, and more have lived there before them: it has never been a noticeable characteristic of any of these great nations that they disliked money.

And then there is the great race. That most dignified and splendid of all oriental peoples, the thinfingered Celestials to whom the yellow alluvial mud soil whereon Shanghai is piled, belongs, and the Celestials are not by any means, as their profoundest admirers will admit, the least moneyworshipping of nations.

Shanghai is the apotheosis of commercialism. There is no time for anyone who is not interested, roughly speaking, in money-making, or money-getting. And this is very natural and very praiseworthy—that foreigners who are trading with and living among a race who are undoubtedly the greatest businessmen on earth, should concentrate heavily on the pursuit of the flying dollar.

The Chinese are the most commercially-minded people on earth, except our own charming Anglo-Saxon selves, but with differences, which are particularly accentuated in Shanghai the great Manchester of the Pacific seaboard.

Shanghai; the Western international aspect of it is inartistic, profoundly, splendidly so. Inartistic with that fierce pride of its commercialism which could only happen in a place where the big monied interests are in the hands of the Americans, the Irish and the Scotch.

There are efforts, gallant efforts, made by the Latin population to combat this jolly Anglo-Saxon boorishness. There is, in fact, an extremely good municipal orchestra, conducted by a distinguished Italian artist, Maestro Mario Paci.

Yet, and what a tremendous omission in the great city of Shanghai—it is a great city, and, of course, every one who gets up to make the time-honoured after dinner-speech refers to "this great city of Shanghai" (deep British and American applause from everyone who has got their money in it, very properly and naturally, although there are many thousands of foreigners in the settlement, in spite of the fact that there is a very fine racecourse, possibly the best in the East next to Calcutta—there is no permanent theatre.

The immense houses which greet amateur efforts in Shanghai show how easily a regular theatre and opera house might be filled. And how much good it might do. The Chinese are the most intelligent of Asiatic races; if instead of sending them second-rate officials, a strange crowd of wandering journalists, lawyers, missionaries, publicans and sinners from the West, we concentrated on showing them a little of our best, introduced them to those aspects of our Western civilization which are not wholly material and entirely depressing, what a good thing it might be.

If We Built The Chinese Wall Today

(From the Journal of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers)

ALL men, it seems, are awestruck at the first sight of the Great Wall of China, but the quality of the engineer when he looks upon it is, perhaps, a shade less undefined than that of other people. He knows one at least of the ingredients of his amazement. He can think of the wall in specific terms. It is inevitable that he begin to speculate a little in work-days, material and labor costs. In the end, this may heighten his amazement.

But at the start, if he is an engineer new in China, the wall, although a great structure to look upon, may not seem so stupendous an achievement. Looking at it for the first time from Nankow Pass or at Shanhaikwan, it is impressive, but, after all, just a wall. And one can read in the encyclopedia that although it is known to the Chinese as the ten thousand li wall, it actually extends only 1500 miles. Also it is not so very high, only from fifteen to thirty feet. Its materials, too, are not of strange manufacture, just stone, brick or earth, depending upon availability. It does not, therefore, at the outset, seem such a collosal feat to have built it,—to the man, that is, who does not know the vagaries and elaborations of China's wall.

The Cost of the Wall

For instance, he will figure in this way. The wide wall is really two parallel narrow walls with earth in between. These narrow walls are about two feet thick,—or two feet by forty feet (on an average of twenty feet high) equals eighty square feet per foot of wall. Per mile, 422,400 cubic feet.

Putting it roughly at 400,000 cubic feet, or, again roughly, at 4000 fongs, what would it cost? Consulting a local builder, he finds that a fong would cost about $20,—or $80,000 per mile, or $120,000,000 for 1500 miles. Then the earthwork fill would add something like $20,000 per mile to this figure,—or $100,000 per mile, or $150,000,000 for the whole job. A hundred and fifty million dollars to build the Great Wall of China. Steep but not prohibitive.

But even before this uninitiated engineer leaves the Pass he will probably have thought of a big item which he forgot to figure. There are the towers, and, he is told, he would find hundreds of them along the length of the 1500 miles of wall. The figure mounts.

From then on, everything he finds out about the wall further magnifies his original figure. The more he learns, the more respect he acquires for the man who conceived the idea of the wall and had the courage to undertake its buliding, until in the end, the modern engineer finds himself all but abject before an ancient emperor who built the Great Wall of China over two thousand years ago.

Food Difficulties

The encyclopedia itself, for one thing, gives hints at difficulties which are not figured in the $150,000,000 estimate of the wall. It tells of difficulties in feeding the armies of men who did the actual work of building. Of every 182 loads of grain sent to the wall in some of the more inaccessible regions, only one arrived, the rest being stolen or eaten along the way. Also the reports tell of the thousands of men who died, either natural or forced deaths, in the course of the building, so many in fact that the people of China still curse the name of its originator and know the wall as the wall of blood.

The Builder of the Wall

The greater looms the wall in difficulties and suffering, the greater grows the curiosity about its builder, and it seems fitting that it should have been Chin Shih Huang Ti who built it for no other man in Chinese history reaches quite his proportions. Chin, the man who gave China its very name gave it its wall. He was the man from whom real Chinese history dates, and this too was incidentally an honor as carefully planned as the wall, itself. Chin in a calm, cold-blooded way decided that he should be the beginning, that everything before him should be wiped out. The past, he said, just as many modern Chinese are saying today, was China's curse. China must go into the future with eyes front. So he named himself Chin Shih Huang Ti, The Only First, and burned the past in the form of its classics, casually throwing into the caldron with the books a few hundred or so scholars. This is another reason why he is cursed as he is by his descendants.

But curses or no curses, Chin decided and he succeeded. Some years later, the classics were unearthed from their secret hiding places in buried vaults or the memories of men, and China again began to look backward. But for real history, it could never look back of Chin Shih Huang Ti and the year 246 B. C. That date divides Chinese history from Chinese myth. With the great Chin, China becomes a country of facts. He is hated by his descendants, but he cannot be ignored.

Never Another Wall

Chin built the Great Wall, and in so doing he performed a feat which will never again be attempted. The days of walls and particularly of Great Walls, fifteen hundred miles in length with myriads of watchtowers, manned by armies of men, is over. Chin's wall, built to keep out the barbarians from the north and succeeding well in its purpose for several hundreds of years, is impotent today. Nor does its crumbling worry any general. No one ever again will even undertake its repairing, for the Great Wall of China can today benefit no one except the tourist bureaus. If it were not so very long a wall and through such arduous country, these bureaus might be interested in its rebuilding, but even the Great Wall of China could not be a sufficiently wellpaying wonder to justify so costly an undertaking.

What a wonder it might be made, however, if the cost were not so great. Imagine a trip along 1500 miles of two thousand year old wall, which goes up and down mountainsides in a way no railway builder has so far attempted, going through ravines, over deserts, winding and wandering about in the bewildering way that has never been explained except by the interesting tale that Chin wished to make the wall resemble a montrous dragon.

But this trip will probably never be made easy enough to be attempted by any but the most adventurous men. The cost that did not frighten old Emperor The Only First when he wished to shut out the barbarian would frighten any modern planner of tours. The wall will remain a ruin and a mystery to the masses of men.

To the few, however, who have traveled its meandering and hazardous trail, we are indebted for tales and details which heighten its wonder.

Tales of the Wall

Listen to a few of these tales of the wall and its great builder, told by Dr. William Edgar Geil who travelled the length of it some years ago, fathoming its mysteries and collecting its tales.

The wall according to some tales is a thing of wonder because it was built so quickly; others because its building took so long. The most miraculous tale of speed is the one that erects the lengthy structure in a single day. Not an ordinary day, of course, because, for one thing, there were eighteen suns in the heavens on that day and for another there were implements used in the building that are never now seen on land or sea. On the other hand, there are the equally remarkable tales of the long time it took to build the wall. One tells that grass had time to grow in the dust which lodged on the heads of the workmen. Another that they worked so long that they fell asleep and were buried, and when they awoke they were ancestors but still the building was going on

All along the fortification from Shanhaikwan to Kansu are tales such as these, told by the people who live in the shadow of the wall. They tell of magic equipment used in the building, because the stupendous stretch of the wall is such that even to these patient plodders, its building by hand seems incredible. There was a mammoth shovel in the first place which threw up a whole li of wall at a single scoop.

Chinese Faculty For Sizing Up

These is a great deal of stuff talked just now about the hatred of the English by the Chinese, their anti-British attitude. This is really very fanciful nonsense. The truth of the matter is that the Chinese people, who are, in many ways, amazingly acute, have the faculty of sizing up fools and cads surprisingly well developed; and we, the Americans and the English, have shown them a few of our worst specimens. For the agreeable specimens of Anglo-Saxons among them the Chinese have great respect. They not only exhibit no anti-British feeling of a virulent type, but they seem—one really wonders why, when one knows oneself and one's country-men so well—to think we are the most pleasing nation of the Western world.

It is most charming of them, and we should try to be worthy of their admiration. Remembering above all things that they are, the Chinese, whatever their faults—and, like us all, they have many—at heart a curiously aristocratic and elegantly-mannered people. Shanghai, with its wealth, its resources, its vitality, and a magnetic romance which only the East can give, has a magnificent opportunity of removing from the classic Celestial mind the conviction that we are all "Barbarians."

That helped considerably. And best of all there was the Emperor's magic whip, which was created in a manner as miraculous as the manner in which it accomplished its wonders.

The Magic Whip

This whip was fashioned by the great Only First at a time when the building was not going very well. He was a stonyhearted man who drove his workmen so hard that in the end even the gods had pity. A god, it seems, looked down upon the workers along the wall and saw how the impatient king was killing them. So he came down and gave each workman a magic thread to put on his wrists. This immediately fired the wearer with superhuman strength. The king noticed how easily his men were throwing up the huge fortification and he marveled. Upon inquiring, he was told of the magic threads, and began to covet them.

What a king covets one minute, he has the next. Chin, The Only First, took the magic threads from the workmen and fashioned them into a whip. Workmen then became only minor things. Chin would swish the whip over the country side and move a mountain. Another swish and the Yellow River would stand aside while the men built the wall. Another swish and a mountain near the sea went under water so that the wall stretches out under the ocean.

Towers, too, were easily built in the time of Chin. All he needed was his magic horse, sometimes reported to be white as snow, sometimes as black as coal, but in either case having eyes of fire and ears that were small so that they would not impede his speed. This horse was made not of flesh but of cloud and when it stamped the earth in a certain way, a tower rose from the ground. It stamped the earth in this special manner three times to the li, so that the towers which bother the modern engineer were not such a terrific problem after all.

Surveyor's Mistake

All along the 1500 miles of wall, Dr. Geil gathered tales of this magic horse. There is the one about the marking of the trail of the wall. That was done easily enough, it seems. The horse was allowed to wander where he willed; all the men had to do was to follow after and mark out the path of his trail. To tell the truth, apart from the tale of the dragon, this explanation of the path of the Great Wall seems as satisfactory as any. It particularly makes clear a stretch of forty li of abandoned wall in the loess region which can be explained neither by the theory of defense nor of dragon. According to the horse trail version the surveyors who followed him stopped one afternoon for tea, and a fog came up and obliterated the trail so that they wandered forty li before they discovered their mistake. This is the tale the natives tell and they pertinently ask you how else you could explain that forty li of puzzling wall.

A Great Politician

Such are some of the old wives' tales that have grown up in the course of two thousand years among the people who live in sight of the wall. Coming back to fact, no matter how magic or tragic its building may seem to the modern mind, there the wall stands, a very concrete evidence of the menace of the marauders to the north of China, and the greatness of China's Emperor Chin. The Only First had a big vision of political isolation. As Dr. Geil puts it, he conceived the idea of establishing a Monroe Doctrine for his territory. But in those days, just as in these, declarations on bamboo or paper had little effectiveness unless backed by a show of force. Since there was no gunpowder in the days of Chin, he could be safe behind a Great Wall, if he made it big enough. So he designed one that marked off the boundaries beyond which no stranger could extend his influence. As long as an army stood in back of this wall and watchers kept vigil from the towers, China was safe.

To feel the greatness of the wall, it is necessary for some of us to translate its length.

This wall extends half across the continent of China, or, as Geil figures it, from Philadelphia to Kansas City, or from Constantinople to Marseilles. Moreover, although it is not built in a straight line, its wanderings were not determined by ease of building. It goes up mountain at a perilous angle, and turns aside for no obstruction. Geil who went the whole length of the wall is appalled at the thought of the human labor required in its building. "When we reflect on the labor needed to erect it, slowly divine the toil exacted from countless thousands," he reports, "the sweat and tears and blood that must have been shed; and we are prepared to hear that after two millenniums the name of Chin is cursed all along the wall by the descendants of those who were driven to the hateful task, who labored in deathly fear lest when flesh and blood failed to respond to the taskmaster's scourge, that flesh and blood should be hurled into the mass of concrete to provide more material for the all-devouring monster. It is a wall of blood!"

No New Ways

But most of all, the engineer, pondering these things, is impressed by the fact that if the wall were built today, there could be improvement only in the kindness of the masters. It would not, of course, be built today with the blood of the workmen, but the method of building would otherwise be much the same. It would be now, as it was then, a hand-made wall. For there is little that engineers have learned in the past two thousand years that has affected the method of building stone walls. Possibly, if the wall were built today, cement mixers would be used, but even that is not at all sure. Much of modern mixing of cement for sidewalks and walls is still done by hand. Also there would be little use form machinery. Pulleys, perhaps, but they had pulleys in the old days, too. Just as in the time of Chin, the most needed factor would be thousands of workmen's hands.

Costs The Same

In cost, too, there would probably be little difference between today and the days of Chin. A Chinese workman is still getting just about enough to feed him, and he had to be fed just the same two thousand years ago. To be sure, The Only First probably did not pay for his materials, the stone, brick and and earth, but that would affect the paying, not the cost of his wall. Centuries later, in the time of the Mings, when the wall was repaired and partially rebuilt, the same methods were used as Chin used and the workmen had either to be paid or fed. So it would be today. As far as walls are concerned the only thing that has changed in two thousand years is the need for their building.

It is small wonder then that the engineer today is a little more awe-struck by the Great Wall of China than are other men. He better than they realizes the days of toiling that are involved in making this great wonder of the ages more wonderful even than modern bridges or canals.

In the old days, too, it was the greatest wonder by far, the greatest of the seven classical marvels of antiquity.

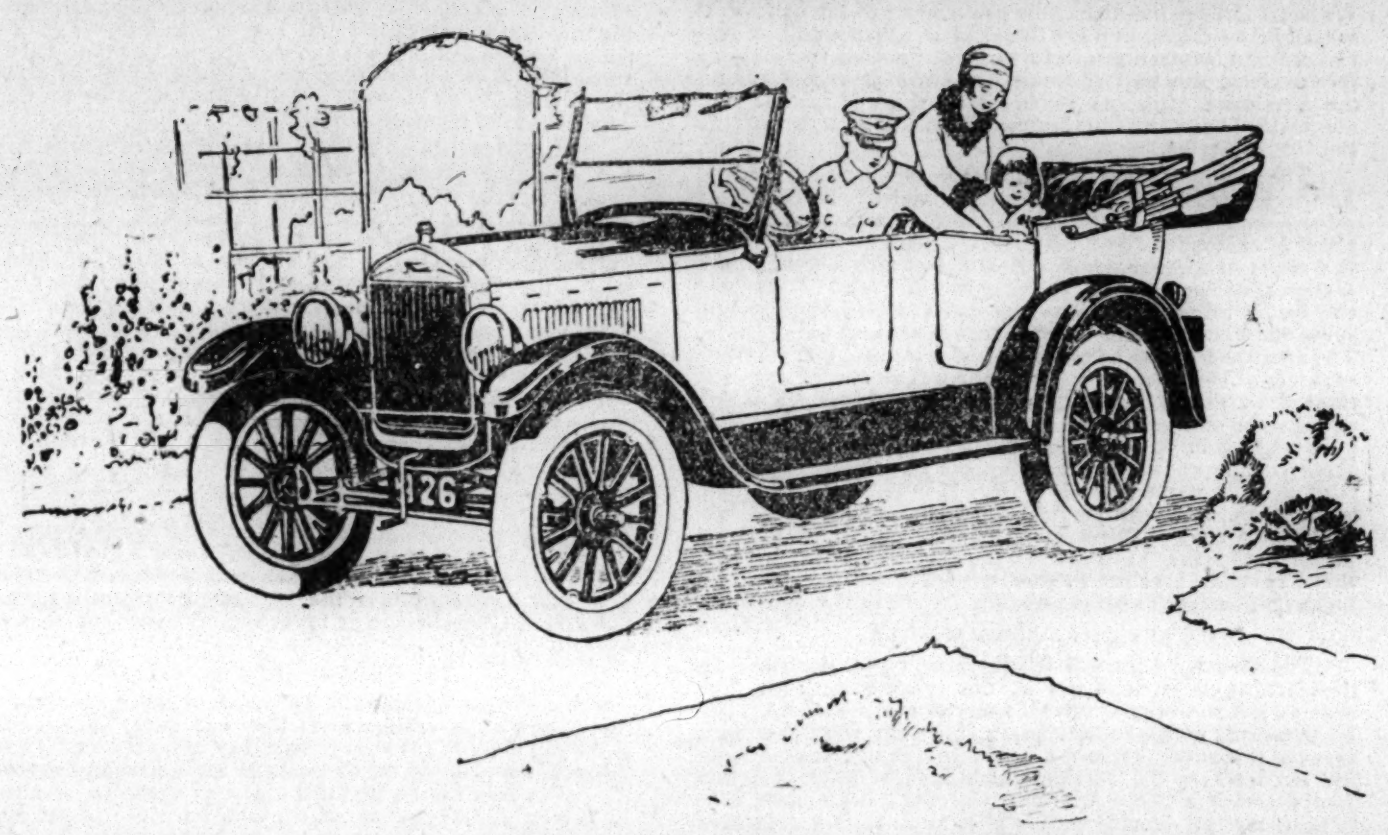
Those others—the hanging gardens, the temples, statues, towers, tombs—could at most elicit the tribute of a breathless gasp of amazement and delight, followed by life-long remembrance. It was only the Great Wall that took a long time in the comprehending. It alone stretched out for miles beyond the sight. Nothing except nature's mountains and perthaps man's less uncommon creation, ships, could bring to the mind, as the Great Wall did, the feeling of endless stretches. Standing at Shanhaikwan where the wall comes down to the sea, men have always felt the whole inland expanses of China, with this wall stretching on through a thousand and more miles of tortuous country, climbing up mountains, diving down into the depths of gullies, crossing rivers, plains, towns, farm lands.

The engineer of any age would feel all of this a hundred fold. For he knows that the labor in those miles of wall, with their high watchtowers and moats, means the weariness of thousands of men working for thousands of days and suffering hardships and isolations unknown to the men of the south who built such trifles as the watchtower of Phaos, the hanging gardens of Babylon or the pyramid tombs of Egyptian kings. Today, the modern engineer, versed in the hazards of the wall strips it of both the old tales of magic and the false simplification of the first beholder who sees a simple $150,000,000 job. He makes a deep bow before the great builder, Chin, The Only First, who builded on so vast and laborious a scale that his monument has captured the imagination of all men for two thousand years.

Rice Prices in Shanghai Break Previous Records—The price for rice of the best quality in Shanghai has recently soared to as high as $19.90 a picul, breaking all previous records and causing considerable anxiety among the Shanghai populace according to the Chinese Economic Bulletin. The normal prices range between $10 and $12 a picul. The cause of the rise is generally attributed to profiteering on the part of certain rice dealers in Chapei, but that imported rice into Shanghai from rice producing places is on the decrease is also a factor not to be ignored. The highest price of rice of the best quality was $17.95 in July and $19.90 in August, and the lowest was $17.40 and $17.55 for the two months respectively.

In order to break up the rice ring, the local authorities are conducting a thorough investigation into all rice transactions in Shanghai. Wei Tao-fung, Magistrate of the Shanghai District, has issued a proclamation that any rice dealer trying to force the price of rice above $19 per picul will be immediately arrested and tried by the military court at Lunghua. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Civil Governor Chen of Kiangsu have also proclaimed that severe penalty awaits those who either hoard up rice at the present or smuggle rice to foreign countries.

Ford



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Solving World Problems at Williamstown

BY C. F. REMER

EVERY summer about three hundred persons meet in Williamstown, Massachusetts, to discuss problems of international relations. They find rooms in the Williams College buildings; the gymnasium of the college is turned into a dining hall for them; their afternoons are left undisturbed by meetings, lectures, or discussions and they are free to sleep, play golf or tennis, or to hike or motor among the Berkshire Hills, as beautiful a region of low wooded mountains as is to be found anywhere in the eastern part of the United States.

The members of the Institute are chosen for their interest in the international relations of the United States and of other countries and most of them know what they are talking about in at least one of the fields of discussion. The result is a series of meetings quite different from the usual summer session at an American college or university. At Williamstown the leader of a discussion may find himself interrupted by some one who knows as much about the subject as he does. The atmosphere soon becomes that of friendly among fellow students of the various problems, there is an air of equality, there is a give and take in the interchanges of opinion which satisfies the mature mind. Members come back year after year and seem happy to do so and subjects for discussion come back year after year. Two years ago China was dealt with at a conference lead by Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, the present American minister to China and this year China was dealt with again. There is no feeling on the part of the members that they have covered the subject, They feel that they have come together to give thought to questions that are important enough to be recurrent.

Experts Address Meeting

The serious business of the Institute is accomplished in the morning conferences and at the evening lectures. The evening lectures are the formal part of the program. They are presented without interruption from the floor and each speaker presents a series of connected discourses. Among the lecturers at the session which has just closed were Sir James Irvine of St. Andrews University who dealt with "Chemistry in World Progress"; Mr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy of Hamburg, one of the editors of the German foreign office documents of 1871-1914 now being published, a member of the German peace delegation to Paris in 1919, and among other offices a member of the newly established commission for the arbitration of disputes arising out of the fulfilment of the Dawes plan, whose lectures dealt with "The European Situation"; Mr. Nicholas Politis, minister of Greece to France and formerly Greek minister of foreign affairs, who lectured upon "Disarmament and Security"; and Sir Frederick Whyte, president of the Indian Legislative Assembly during the first five years of its existence, 1920-1925, who sopke upon the general political situation in the East and upon present conditions in India.

For the early morning sessions the members of the Institute are divided into groups for the discussion of subjects at what are called Round Table Conferences. Among these conferences at this year's session were; "Mineral Resources in their Political Relations" under H. Foster Bain of New York, Charles K. Leith of the University of Wisconsin, and Charles H. MacDowell of Chicago; "The Future Role of Chemistry in World Affairs" led by Harrison E. Howe of Washington; "Limitation of Armaments" under Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan; "Aspects of the World Economic Situation" under Moritz J. Bonn of Berlin; and "Inter-American Problems in the Foreign Policy of the United States" under the leadership of Leo S. Rowe, secretary of the Pan-American Union. A Round Table Conference under the title "The Chinese Republic and the Powers" led by Henry K. Norton will be dealt with at some length in a later article.

The late morning is given over to the so-called General Conference which are meetings of all the members to hear subjects of wider interest than those taken up at the Round Table Conferences or the general aspects of the matters dealt with at the smaller conferences. There were, this year, four such general conferences. Two dealt with mineral resources and chemistry under the same leadership as the round table conferences upon the same subjects and, in addition, there were conferences on "Public Opinion in World Affairs" led by Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and "A Survey of the International Situation in the Far East" under Professor George H. Blakeslee of Clark University.

Raw Materials and Chemistry

The new emphasis upon raw materials and chemistry was one of the outstanding facts of the 1926 session of the Institute. This was so evident that Mr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the Institute of Politics, felt it necessary to assure the members at the opening that the session was not to be devoted to technical questions of scientific interest but to the consideration of the political aspect of certain scientific problems. Mr. Garfield traced his own great interest in raw materials back to the days of his war service. He was, it will be remembered, fuel administrator and he told of the continuous interest during the war in raw materials of all sorts. He left Washington with a new conviction of the political importance of natural resources, a conviction which was shared by Mr. Bernard Baruch who was later to provide the funds for the early sessions of the Institute of Politics.

At the meetings on mineral resources there was no more lively subject than that of coal. It may well serve as an example of the discussions. At the various conferences the relation of coal to the spread and concentration of population was considered. It was pointed out that coal has done its part in changing the map of the various countries of Europe during the years since the industrial revolution. Here is a subject that ought to interest every student of the modern industrial development of China and of the Far East. The relation of British coal to British foreign trade and the present state of the British coal mining industry were dealt with. Dr. Zimmerman of the University of North Carolina went so far as to maintain that "coal exports are the key to the sea-borne carrying trade of the whole world." The discussions on more than one occasion showed a general agreement with the report of the recent Royal Commission on the British coal mining industry and with the opinions expressed by Sir Josiah Stamp. Coal is not likely to lose its place of first importance as an industrial raw material and as a subject of international economic and political interest but this does not mean that the problems confronting the coal industry in Great Britain or in the United States can be easily solved.

The Question of Poison gas

We may get a glimpse at the nature of the discussions of the chemists by asking what they had to say about poison gases and the place of such research as has produced poison gases in the plans of the chemists of the different countries. Sir James Irvine knew that this aspect of chemistry would be of interest to the members of the Institute and he dealt with it at some length. Sir James could speak on the subject not only as a student of chemistry but as one who had had an important part to play in the British study of gases during the World War and in the manufacture of these and of other chemical compounds of vital importance to Great Britain and her allies. I will not dwell upon the description of the effects of the use of mustard gas, for example, nor, upon the account of the perfection of the gas mask, but turn to the question of the future use of gas in war. Consider the conclusions to which Sir James comes. "The whole machinery of war may be scrapped," I quote from his fifth lecture, "war ships may be sunk; armies may be disbanded and fortresses demolished, but the chemical factory must remain and, so long as it exists, it is a potential war factory." I add another quotation, "I do not speak in panic created by reading sensational articles in the press as to the unimaginable potency of gas poisons, but I have a profound respect for the possibilities of chemistry and for the abilities of chemists. As matters stand at present, the nation which possesses the most efficient chemical industry possesses also the most efficient instrument of war."

It may be asked whether the chemists may not refuse to go in for the research which is necessary for chemical warfare. If we ask Sir James what he thinks about it we get this answer which is the result of his discussion with scientists of various countries. "Almost univerally the opinion is given that in his heart of hearts the chemist loathes the suggestion that his science should be used in this way and expresses abhorrence of the idea that his own intellect should be utilized for developing new and more effective poisons for warfare. Nevertheless, there is a general opinion that under present conditions it is impossible to stop it. Gas poisoning has been used once and it will be used again."

Chemistry must be used rightly, we are told by the chemist when he undertakes to set forth the political significance of his science. The assurance that it will be rightly used cannot come from the scientist as a scientist. We are driven back to the political, the economic, and the moral problems of war with little comfort from the scientist unless the urgency of doing something is impressed upon us by the demonstration that poison-gas wipes out the difference between soldier and civilian, between man, woman,

Taste—that's what settles any cigarette argument once and for all. For taste is the real proof of tobacco quality

Chesterfield

and child, and holds over us the threat of general horrible destruction. If Sir James is right the conclusion is that no scientific device will take from the world the necessity of making an effort to end war.

Chemistry and Food Supplies

The chemists undertook other discussions of interest and one in particular, in which they joined with the students of natural resources, of the possibility of greatly increasing the food supply of the world by chemical methods, which must be of interest to those who live in the East. Assertions were made as to the possibility of raising endless quantities of food from the yeast plant and by synthetic methods and were as promptly denied. The observer, innocent of the higher truths of chemistry, was forced to the conclusion that the days has not yet arrived when agriculture does not set the limit upon the world's population. The population question is still the population question and the millions of China served speaker after speaker as an example to point the moral that synthetic chemistry is no substitute for birth control..

The discussions of European affairs were as numerous as at earlier sessions of the Institute. The general tone was that of disillusioned hopefulness. Economic recovery was more generally taken for granted than in the past. No easy solution was propounded for the endless problem of security and disarmament. Dr. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy held up Africa as the mirror of European imperialism and said what any other sensitive liberal in Europe might have said upon the subject. The League of Nations was not dealt with at great length and there was an absence of the emotion which has frequently accompanied the discussion of the League at Williamstown. The speakers who dealt with Europe were able to report progress; they seemed to be able, at times, to take progress for granted.

Problems of the Pacific

But I must hasten on to the problems of the Pacific and of the East. These problems were introduced by the first speaker to address the Institute, Sir Frederick Whyte. His lectures were upon present conditions in India, so the announcement read; as a matter of fact he tried the difficult task of pointing out the difference between the East and the West and of trying to get a group of Westerners to understand the difference. He felt it most important that his hearers should understand something of the way in which the East looks at life. He was not so much interested in giving information as he was in setting forth a point of view. When his lectures are seen in outline they do not seem unusual. He dwelt upon the importance of religion in the life of India. "The gulf that separates Protestant from Roman Catholic is a shallow ditch compared with the bottomless pit of Hindu-Moslem antagonism." He pointed out that India has grown but slowly economically while her political development under Western influence has been rapid; and he dwelt upon the hindrances to a real feeling of nationalism which are presented by the caste system and by religious differences. These are the observations you write down when you hear Sir Frederick. What is not so easily set down is his engaging frankness, his earnest conviction that the Westerner must develop some feeling of understanding toward the East, some friendly insight which transcends logic which involves the heart as well as the head, if he is to deal with the East.

In the general conference on international relations in the Far East, the discussions of outstanding interest were of the Philippine Islands and of the foreign policy of Japan. In addition there was much interesting talk about conditions in China and the subject of China was dealt with at length at the China Round Table under Mr. H. K. Norton. I shall deal with these matters in later articles. My hope is that in this brief account of the sixth session of the Institute of Politics I have given some general notion of the methods and the subjects dealt with. Your opinion of such a meeting as the one which has just ended here in Williamstown will depend upon your conviction as to the place that talk—intelligent talk—plays in international relations. Bismark is reported to have made the remark that the important questions of the world are not settled by the votes of majorities or by talk but by blood and iron. The modern real politiker desires, I have no doubt, to add-gold. My own conviction is that discussion plays a part of first importance, that it brings out the best way of settling awkward problems, that it provides an opportunity to settle things without the shattering of friendliness and the destruction of peace. Enthusiasts for peace have usually maintained that peace is promoted by delaying war and allowing both sides a further chance to talk things over. The Institute of Politics seems to be founded upon the observation of a shrewd student of international economic relations that the world must be saved by talk, but, he added, it's got to be the right kind of talk.

Williamstown, Mass,

Sept. 15, 1926.

Wanhsien and Kagoshima

(*From the Japan Advertiser*)

WHILE the Baldwin Cabinet in great Britain is being attacked on one side for adopting too weak a policy toward China, it is being accused on the other for being too aggressive. Although this fact has been commented on in cables from England, it does not seem that anyone had drawn attention to certain points of similarity between some of the events now happening in the Yangtze Valley and certain of those which were being enacted in Japanese waters 60-odd years ago, yet, to quote but one example, the circumstances leading to and connected with the recent Wanhsien affair bear a striking resemblance to those surrounding the bombardment of Kagoshima in 1863.

Both of these affrays came about as the culmination of a number of incidents arising from anti-foreign feeling, and in both instances it was more chance than actual premeditation that led to Great Britian's becoming for the time being the outstanding foreign aggressor in the eyes of China and Japan, respectively. The parallel may, in fact, be drawn still further, for Admiral Kuper on first arrival at Kagoshima had no intention of bombarding the city, and it was only when the Satsuma men suddenly opened fire on his ships while he was in the act of removing three of their merchant vessels as hostages that he was compelled to take action.

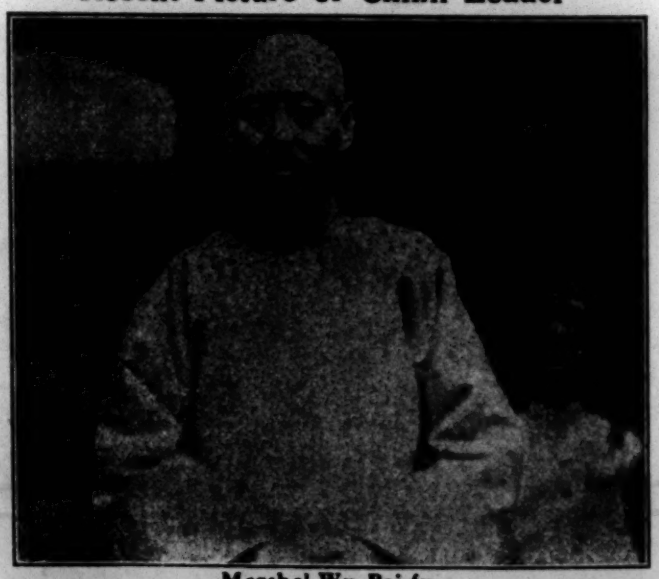
Just in the same way as Kuper's hands were forced when in the act of taking Japanese ships as hostages for the murder of an Englishman, so also the Kiawo and the British gunboats off Wanhsien were obliged to take action when in the act of recovering British ships and crews that had been wrongfully detained, and in both instances the action of the British naval units in bombarding the cities in question was condemned by a section of the public in England, despite the provocation given.

That both affairs were regretable there is no denying, but history has fully vindicated Admiral Kuper, and an unbiased critic is bound to admit that, even if the fire of the British gunboats off Wanhsien were continued longer than necessary (though there is nothing in the reports received from China to show that this was so), the hands of their commanders were forced at the outset by the action of the Chinese soldiers in opening fire without warning, every bit as much as were Admiral Kuper's 63 years ago.

That the Satsuma men were taught a salutary lesson and that, having learned it, they quickly forgot the grudge which they might have been expected to bear against the destroyers of their city was proved by subsequent events, and Adams, in his "History of Japan," in commenting on the aftermath of the bombardment of Shimonoseki, which took place a year later, aptly remarks:

As after the affair of Kagoshima, so it was after that of Shimonoseki. As the former opened the eyes of the Satsuma Clan to the superior power of foreigners, and turned their hostility into overtures of friendship, so it was now with the Choshu Clan, and thus two of the most

Recent Picture of Chihli Leader



Marshal Wu Pei-fu

This picture of Marshal Wu Pei-fu was snapped by Prof. Josef W. Hall of the University of Washington, Seattle, who recently interviewed the Chihli military leader at his headquarters in Chenchow, Honan Province. An article by Prof. Hall dealing with the present predicament of Marshal Wu appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*.

determined enemies of foreign intercourse were won over to our side.

The Shimonoseki affair, it is worth recalling, was brought about as a result of the frequent and unprovoked firing on foreign vessels by the men of Choshu, which led to the Powers' taking concerted action to put an end to this nuisance. While, therefore, the bombardment of Kagoshima, like the recent shelling of Wanhsien, concerned Great Britain only, Shimonoseki was an affair in which the leading Powers took common action. It will be interesting to see, therefore, if history is to be repeated; for, as already noted, it was chance rather than intention that brought Great Britain rather than some other Power into the limelight, both at Kagoshima and also at Wanhsien, as all the Powers had been suffering in varying degrees from the anti-foreign movement; and, just as, in the case of Shimonoseki, concerted action was finally brought about by continued provocation against a number of the treaty Powers, so, perhaps, may the frequent attacks on foreign vessels on the Yangtze eventually exhaust the patience of the sufferers and lead to their taking concerted action to put a stop to the nuisance.

Unfortunately, however, the present problem of Chinese provocation is not so easy of solution as was its counterpart in Japan 60-odd years ago. True, the Shogunate Government in those days was as impotent to impose its will on the unruly clans in Kyushu and the southwest of the Main Island as is the Peking Government to control the actions of the Chinese war lords at the present time, but Satsuma and Choshu were definite entities which could be brought to book by the Powers, whereas the Chinese Tuchuns and their soldier-bandit followers are most indefinite factors and present no really tangible objective for outside attack. Despite the points of similarity, therefore, between Kagoshima and Wanhsien, and despite the possibility that, sooner or later, the Powers may be forced to take concerted action on the Yangtze or elsewhere as was done at Shimonoseki in 1864, it is doubtful whether Wanhsien and the Chinese Shimonoseki would lead to the termination of the anti-foreign movement in China in the same way as the bombardments of the Satsuma and Choshu strongholds led to the ending of that movement in Japan. The Japanese were actuated by patriotism both in their initial opposition and in their subsequent decision to use the foreigners as friendly teachers instead of regarding them as hostile barbarians, but no such spirit exists among the Chinese soldiery, whose action in firing on foreign vessels is dictated by the same primitive instincts as is their looting of towns and villages and other similar banditry activities. Under these circumstances, therefore, it seems too optimistic to hope that the bombardment of Wanhsien or of any other city in China will lead to such good results as those obtained 60-odd years ago by the Kagoshima and Shimonoseki affair, though temporarily and locally a salutary effect might be obtainable.

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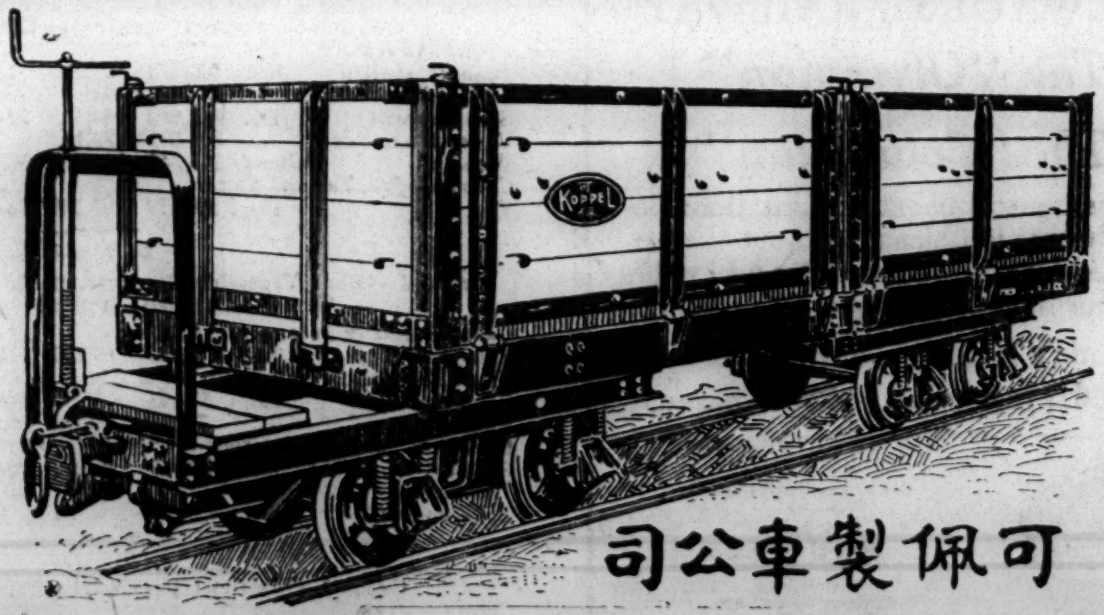

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Declared Exports to U. S. A. Up To September 30, 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the nine months ending September 30, 1926, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(Value In United States Currency)

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1925 Quantities*	*1925 Values*	*1926 Quantities*	*1926 Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	2,046,721	1,600,573	1,233,636	815,544
„ „ fro.	„	1,828,899	245,741	343,720	41,075
„ whole, dried	„	438,750	224,256	131,324	60,696
„ „ fro.	„	2,372,910	393,240	499,590	75,336
„ yolk dried	„	2 594,440	635,655	852,637	282,950
„ „ fro.	„	2,637,877	396,420	597,396	98,793
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	16,156	131,285	17,889	131,020
	lbs.	609.226		725,631	
Cow	pcs.	13,464	72,485	2,381	8,083
	lbs.	295,521		28,371	
Deer and doe	pcs.	112,386	53.770	23,397	10.632
Goat and kid	„	2,438,898	1,948.655	3,520,794	3,304,380
Sheep & lamb	„	498,526	1,379,085	333,823	578,980
Hides and Skins, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	.....	.....	27,146	43,439
Moufflon (pulled Goat Skin)	„	31,584	55,738	3,425	7,314
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	9,796	33,274	971	4,163
Hare & rabbit	„	181,849	64,775	387,530	88,339
Leopard	„	3.792	38,130	730	9,512
Marmot	„	16,883	16,982	48,393	68,368
Pahmi	„	83,508	108,455	21,700	19,084
Raccoon	„	70,519	181,924	35,971	28,808
Squirrel	„	27,000	10,359	62,885	9,685
Weasel	„	800,095	1,069,463	1,280,520	2,070,325
Wolf	„	1.979	3,321	.....	.....
All others	„	35,055	50,221	50,783	64,267
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	.....	.....	2,052	14,373
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	4,399	9,168
Dogskin mats	„	31,763	61,630	24,983	57,070
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feathers	lbs.	1,435,673	583,173	1,236,155	554,726
Intestines	„	1,211,948	1,237,663	968,232	860,536
			$10,596,273		$9,370,648
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts shelled	lbs.	486,420	23,496	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	801,920	44,387	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	„	898,085	72,173	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	230,743	168,212	207,198	204,262
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	5,890,959	1,267,349	6,767,509	1,856,251
			$1,375,617		$2,071,649
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	146,645	69,823	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. E. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	57,848	3,836	10,496	990
Rhubarb	„	77,180	19,101	93,671	24,222
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	983,985	96,976	304,000	28,073
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	344	54	1,885	357
			$189,790		$108,012
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	1,079,957	255,491	.....	.....
„ waste	„	416,247	39,399	309,544	27,915
„ laces & embroideries	.....		1,908,253	.....	1,700,141
„ misc. manufactures	.....		23,155	.....	5,155
			$2,226,298		$1,733,211

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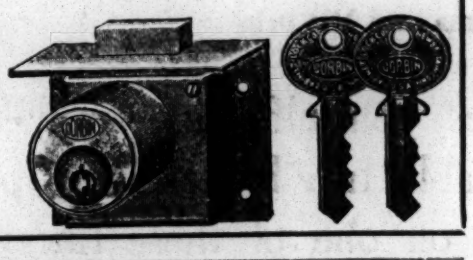

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Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.						
Hats, fibre	doz.	7,985	23,286	1,837	23,090
„ rush	„	93,978	71,058	63,936	32,012
„ straw	„	11,124	25,196	4,240	8,810
Straw goods		.....	15,560	.....	25,573
Mattings	sq. yds.	126,000	8,587	1,796	196
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	10,507	77,862	8,589	75,476
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	3,058,382	800,170	1,954,475	386,252
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	103,871	51,265	217,223	84,840
„ nets human	„	32,848	251,436	45,742	386,458
„ stumps, human	„	495,040	173,973	722,910	278,972
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	4,225,426	20,792,332	4,008,099	20,074,396
„ wild	„	948,783	2,702,652	1,215,377	3,172 691
„ waste	„	2,256,188	1,482,882	2,607,645	1,848,973
„ pongee	„	98,555	286,267	211,792	670,071
„ piece goods	„	35,621	257,570	39,966	302,665
„ cocoons, pierced	„	69,637	74,102	24,010	26,450
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	22,083	.....	33,120
			$29,342,579		$29,163,256

Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)

Manufactures of Wood					
Wooden ware	.....		13,639	.....	8,960
Lacquerware	.....		5,524	.....	4,363
Bamboo manufactures	.....		1,321	.....	4,584
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books	.....		9,892	.....	15,764
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	279,034	62,589	122,659	24,528
			$92,965		$58,199

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)

Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	.....		22,987	.....	16,365
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	.....		23,602	.....	147,713
Soapstone	.....		12,905	.....	33,278
			$59,494		$197,356

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)

Aluminum, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	105,200	7,346	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	201,600	17,497	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	2,923,898	312,405	2,116,000	276,693
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of	.....		141,621	.....	204,150
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	4,604	100,171	.....	.....
			$579,040		$488,440

Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)

NIL *NIL*

Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)

Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	248	$47,224	98	$19,331

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)

Art. works					
Art. works of	.....		129,379	.....	158,804
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	201,313	296,453	318,213	355,284
Household & personal effects	.....		15,628	.....	6,109
Mah jongg	.....		1,528,755	.....	2,394,331
			$1,970,944		$2,914,528

RECAPITULATION

	1925	*1926*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$10,596,273	$9,370,648
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	1,575,617	2,071,649
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	189,790	108,012
Group 3—Textiles	29,342,579	29,163,256
Group 4—Wood and Paper	92,965	58,199
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	59,494	197,356
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	579,040	488,440
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	47,224	19,331
Group 9—Miscellaneous	1,970,944	2,914,528
	$44,453,926	$44,391,419

Declared exports through the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, China to the Philippine Islands for the nine months ending September 30, 1926, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Articles	*Values 1925*	*Values 1926*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939		
Animals and Fish Oils, Fats & Greases		
Lard	$31,271	$57,960
Meats		
Eggs, fresh	582,530	722,480
Egg products	.....	.....
Albumen	936	1,131
Hams	91,915	125,897
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	9,460	10,518
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oil and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)		
Fodders and Feed, N. E. S.		
Bean cakes	835	577
Grains and Preparations Thereof		
Flour	69,204	.....
Vermicelli	27,057	.....
Fruits and Nuts		
Peanuts, shelled	15,683	20,113
Oil Seeds and Vegetable oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	125,221	209,136
Lubricating oil	.....	3,666
Vegetable Food Products		
Beans	29,274	82,830
Garlic	26,630	44,674
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)	NIL	NIL
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	6,306	7,729
Cotton misc. manufactures	585,531	384,860
Silk		
Silk, raw	80,825	113,781
„ pongee	7,951	2,174
„ piece goods	12,386	22,512
„ misc. manufactures	——	3,086
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	1,519	1,430
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)		
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	801	1,867
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	——	723
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	17,638	5,887
Steel bar	5,184	7,427
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and manufactures of	——	500
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)		
Electric Machinery and Apparatus		
Electric lamps	37,745	27,703
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)	NIL	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Musical Instrument		
Pianos	2,071	5,913
Scientific and Professional Instrument Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	8,790	2,404
Miscellaneous		
Household & Personal Effects	4,601	——
Unenumerated articles	86,529	112,405
	$1,867,793	$1,979,383

Declared exports through the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the nine months ending September 30, 1926, and a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Articles	*Values 1925*	*Values 1926*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)		
Meats		
Eggs, fresh	$7,148	——
Egg products	601	2,996
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	——	122

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Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Experdses Oils & Beverages (Class 19311—17801)		
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices		
Tea	1,902	——
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	1,468	641
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)		
	NIL	NIL
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	5,278	855
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.		
Straw goods	187	——
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	2,622	3,059
Hair Nets, Human	90	——
Silk		
Silk, raw	76	——
„ pongee	1,992	1,409
„ piece goods	9,088	14,638
„Misc. manufactures	2,611	3,056
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—43724)		
Manufactures of Wood		
Wooden ware	245	429
Lacquerware	——	134
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	334	262
Paper, Except Printed Matter		
Parasols	2,395	555
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	1,103	1,938
Other-Non-Metallic Minerals		
Jadeware	——	268
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	7,348	——
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and Manufactures of	5,598	4,375
Group 7—Machinery & Vehices (Class 70011—79361)		
	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)		
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Scientific and Professional Instrument Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	4,740	——
Miscellaneous		
Mah jongg	127	——
Unenumerated articles	23,972	13,159
	$78,925	$47,896

Thousand Coolies Wanted For Dollar-A-Day Warwork

The Shanghai General Labor Union do not apparently intend to let any opportunity of furthering the Red cause among the employed pass. The latest effort to win over the idle to their cause being to paint rosy pictures of the work and pay enjoyed by those who have already gone from Shanghai to work for the Southerners.

At a meeting of unemployed held in a tea shop in Chapei Monday a member of the Shanghai General Labor Union and one of the prominent leaders of the general strike last year presided and told his listeners that all the unemployed who left for Hankow some few weeks ago have been organized into an Investigation Group, the members of which are being paid $20 a month. The audience was further informed that the leader of this group is their old comrade Li Lih-san.

All unemployed and others were urged by the speaker to support General Hsia Chao in connection with the declara- of independence of Chekiang and by means of propaganda prepare the people of Shanghai for the advent of the Southern forces.

As an effect to the meeting the Shanghai City magistrates have instructed the various police stations to engage 1,000 coolies for military transportation work, pay to be offered at the rate of one dollar a day. In compliance of this order 50 coolies were collected in Chapei by the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary Monday afternoon and sent to the military headquarters at Loongwha. Some of the 50 volunteered for the work while the remainder were conscripted.

The headquarters of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary has also issued an order instructing all members of the force to take special precautions to prevent evilly disposed persons from creating disorders.

News from South China

Telegraphic reports from Canton to Hongkong yesterday (Oct. 10) afternoon stated that, at noon that day, the Kuomintang in Canton issued orders permitting resumption of Canton-Hongkong traffic; abolishing all pickets; and repealing the shipping regulation which has interfered with British vessels.

Reports also added that from that day, all steamers might moor along the wharves as usual and that the agents of the British Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company had taken steps to resume control of their wharves on the West Bund, Canton.

Reports were current in Canton that people there would be able to welcome the return of *S. S. Sai On* from Hongkong, on Tuesday, October 12th.

(Inquiry at Hongkong brought out the fact that steps had been taken to resume running as soon as possible but not earlier than next Tuesday, and perhaps a little later.)

Except the extremists among the workers and Kuomintang followers who have been enriched rather than impoverished by the anti-British boycott and strike, originally a patriotic act until misdirected by professional agitators and fortune hunters, the Chinese as a whole were glad on October 10th, their 15th Republican Anniversary, to see the termination of the picket nuisance in Canton and other Kwangtung ports.

Chinese press and individual comments over the Kuomintang levy of a domestic production and consumption tax, one-half of the rates as now assessed by the Customs Administration, were divided as to method of collection but generally approved it as a necessity to provide means for the relief of the hundreds of honest workers who had gone on strike purely as a patriotic protest against ill-treatment of their fellow-men by foreign "imperialists" and "capitalists." It would have saved labour and expenses and brought considerable prestige to the Kuomintang, were it able to instruct the Customs Administration to assist in the enforcement of the new order. The Chinese in South China are not at all opposed to the movement against unequal treaties and alleged imperialism on the part of certain peoples, while objecting to Bolshevistic domination and the taking advantage of the labour power for selfish gain by certain political party and "Red" agitators.

Opinion among the merchants in South China, as expressed individually in conversation with one another, does not support the movement to sever economic relationship with Great Britain. As they have to defer to Kuomintang policy and labor tyranny and general agitation on the part of the students who really believe that this is one of the means to down with the unequal treaties, it is not believed that the merchants will fail to comply with the workmen and student wishes for a time.

To bring about a better understanding between the Chinese and the peoples outside the Kuomintang in Canton, through its information departments, is considering the issue of more informational publications for readers abroad. A weekly in English is being suggested. The Information Bureau in Canton is directing several Chinese news agencies.

Picket nuisance was to have come to an end at noon on October 10th in Canton, and a changed method of anti-British boycott enforcement was to have been instituted; the Canton Strike Commitiee was to recall all its pickets and reorganize them as searching parties to list all British goods still on hand in Canton shops and firms and to warn people to dispose of same within three months or subject their goods to confiscation after the expiration of the days of grace. In the meantime, however, the Canton merchants and Wuchow traders had been busy preparing for traffic with Hongkong. A Chinese paper yesterday had a list of places ready to resume trade with Hongkong, including Wuchow, Chinshan, Swatow, and four others where shipping facilities had been prepared in advance to almost put into service as soon as the gun-shot was heard from the East Parade Ground in Canton where the nuisance of picketing was to be called off at noon.

The postmen of the Chinese Post Office at Canton have resumed work as usual, pending further negotiation on their behalf between the Kuomintang and the Postal Administration at Peking. In the meantime, the Kuomintang has agreed to appropriate $15,000 monthly until further notice in order to enable the postmen to have an increase in wages without awaiting ultimate approval from Peking; to see that the position of the postmen is not affected because of their recent action—going on strike to back demands for higher wages—and to urge the Postal Authorities to accede to the demands.

For the first time in many years since the Republic, Canton and districts are to be headed by a foreign educated

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official as Commissioner of Civil Affairs. Mr. Chen Shih-jen, an American returned student, on October 8th, assumed the post of Commissioner of Civil Affairs, a position equivalent to that of civil governor as far as power supervising district magistrates or administrators is concerned. In the first two years of the Republic, Dr. Chien Shih-fan occupied similar position. Dr. Chien is a Chicago University law graduate. Mr. Chen Shih-jen is also now concurrently Secretary-General of the National Kuomintang Administration. With Mr. Chen as head of the civil administration and Mr. Loo Hing-yuan, L. L. B., A. M., an Oxford man, presiding over the judicial courts in Canton, both the executive and the judicial branches of the Kuomintang are now in the hands of men who have travelled and studied abroad. Mr. Loo, as presiding judge of a special criminal court recently, would not convict a defendant for whose life the leading politicians militarists joined in asking. These militarists and politicians finally got the accused condemned to death by resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, an act Mr. Loo, while disapproving, could not prevent. If the younger elements in Canton, men like Mr. Loo, are given more power to exercise their duties, the opinion among many is that a distinct improvement will come in the administration in Canton. Mr. Chen Shih-jen, like Mr. Loo, is one of the most respected among the returned students in the Southern Capital.

Canton, October 10, 1926.

Men and Events

The British cruser Vindictive which has been at Hongkong, sailed on Oct. 18 for Shanghai.

R. L. Smyth, U. S. Vice-Consul, has returned to his post in Tientsin following a vacation trip to the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gensburger and their son returned to Shanghai this week after an extended trip through Europe.

Dr. John Leighton Stuart of Yenching University, Peking, has gone to the United States on business connected with the university.

Miss Gladys Peebles of the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai has returned to her duties following an operation for appendicitis.

Gen. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrived in Tokyo on Oct. 11 and after several days in Japan will make a tour of China.

The officers of the U. S. S. Blackhawk are planning to give a dance and entertainment at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai on Friday evening Oct. 22.

Dr. A. K. Reischauer addressed the Community Church Forum on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, on the subject of "Japan's Interracial Problems."

Max Friedman of China Motors, accompanied by his wife and family, has returned to Shanghai from an extended vacation spent travelling in Europe.

Miss Louise Wilson, member of the editorial staff of the *North-China Daily News* has returned to Shanghai from a vacation which she spent at Hongkong.

The Ewo Cotton Mill, operated by British interests at Shanghai which has been closed since Sept. 9 owing to labor trouble, was reopened on Monday, Oct. 18.

Judge Milton D. Purdy and officials of the U. S. Court for China are planning soon to proceed to Hankow for the purpose of holding a session of the Court in that city.

R. G. Walker and S. D. Densmore, connected with the Standard Oil Company of N. Y. passed through Shanghai this week enroute to Hongkong, from the United Siates.

Owing to demands by Canton labor unions, the American mission hospital for the insane at Canton may be forced to close, according to a *Reuters* report from Hongkong dated Oct. 18.

According to letters recently received in Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar may come to Shanghai for a visit of several weeks this fall, arriving probably in November.

More than 800 Chinese laborers were affected by the strike and lockout at the Hong Foong Cotton Mill in Shanghai last week. The mill is a Chinese owned and operated concern.

Dr. C. L. Hsia, graduate of Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities was the guest of honor at the regular monthly "fellowship" tiffin at the Union Club of China, Shanghai on Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Thomas Cook and Sons, Ltd., travel agents, have just issued a new edition of the Far Eastern Travelers' *Gazette* giving information regarding railway and steamship schedules pertaining to travel in the Far East.

Admiral Williams, commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Williams, were entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, Oct. 19 by Mrs. Anne Walter Fearn at her home 30 Route Pichon, French Concession, Shanghai.

Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, will hold its annual children's fancy dress Hallowe'en party on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28 from 4 to 7 o'clock the party to be restricted to children of members of the Club.

According to a *Reuters* report from London dated Oct. 13, Miles Wedderburn Lampson, recently appointed British Minister to China, was granted an audience by the King, prior to the new Minister's departure for China.

C. Freeman Davies, British missionary who was kidnapped by Chinese bandits on September 18 at the town of Chowiakow, Honan Province, has been released, according to information received in Shanghai last weak.

Owing to military and political complications on the Yangtsze incident to the internal warfare, all vessels of the China Marchants Steam Navigation Company have been withdrawn to Shanghai and are now lying at the dock.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Steep of New York have taken an apartment at the China United Building, Bubbling Well Road. Mr. Steep is Far Eastern correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune and will travel in China and Japan for his paper.

I. S. W. Ryding of the American Free Methodist Church Mission who was captured by Chinese bandits in North Honan Province some time ago, has been released, according to information received in Shanghai this week. Mr. Ryding was connected with the Kaifeng, Honan station and was captured when the bandits raided the town of Chowkiakow and also captured Freeman Davies, a British missionary, who has also been released.

The Shanghai Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Gray on Wednesday, Oct. 13 voted to present a chair valued at G.$150 to the new Constitutional Hall which recently has been constructed by the organization in Washington, D. C. Mrs. H. M. Wilbur of the Shanghai Chapter presented a report on the last annual meeting of the organization which was held in Washington, D. C. last April.

The Iping, an American merchant vessel operating on the Upper Yangtsze was fired on by Chinese soldiers on Oct. 12, according to a report from Peking, the firing taking place between Shasi and Ichang. Two days following the incident an attempt to commandeer the vessel by Chinese troops at Ichang was prevented by the U. S. Yangtsze patrol boat, the Elcano. Owing to continuous difficultes with Chinese soldiers it has been decided to retire the Iping from service.

The Rt. Rev. A. A. Gilman, Bishop of Hankow and President of Central China University is planning to depart shortly for the United States on vacation. Prior to his departure from Hankow the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Wuchang presented Bishop Gilman with a handsome silver shield in appreciation of his services rendered to refugees and as a peace delegate in connection with the recent warfare between the Northern and Southern forces.

Dr. W. M. Porterfield of St. John's University, addressed the first meeting of the season of the Soochow Missionary Association on Thursday, Oct. 7, the meeting behing held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brockman. The subject of Mr. Porterfield's address was "Bamboo and its Uses. The officers of the Soochow Missionary Association are President, W. A. Hearn; Vice-President, Palmer Dubois; Secretary Ola Lee; Treasurer, W. N. Johnson.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has demanded that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang pay an indemnity to the families of officers of their steamer, the Kuangyang, which was destroyed through the explosion of munitions on board in the Kiuking harbor last week. According to the officials of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the ship carried 113 officers and men, only 25 of whom were rescued. Approximately 1,200 Chinese soldiers were also killed and drowned at the same time. The ships had been commandeered by Marshal Sun as a transport and munition carrier.

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China and Mrs. MacMurray, will be guests of honor at a dinner to be given on the evening of Friday, October 29 by the American University Club and the American Association of University Women at the Columbia Country Club. In addition to the dinner and address by Mr. MacMurray, there will be an entertainment consisting of college songs and stunts and dancing. The dinner will begin at 8 o'clock and will be open to all members of the two organizations and American college graduates generally residing in the Shanghai district. Reservations should be sent to B. G. Young, No. 9 Kiangsi Road, accompanied by $2.50 for each reservation.

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The Union Club of China will give a dinner on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 28, in honor of John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China and Mrs. MacMurray. Members of the Club will be permitted to bring guests.

Jay Hayden, Washington correspondent for the *Detroit News*, who was in Shanghai several weeks ago on his way to the Philippines, returned to Shanghai on October 13 on his way back to the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hayden.

Chinese residents of Singapore have sent the sum of $3,000 to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai to be distributed among refugees from the present war. The money will be sent to Hankow for distribution in that region.

Admiral C. S. Williams and staff of the China Squadron, U. S. Asiatic Fleet, were entertained at dinner on Friday evening, Oct. 15 by Dr. V. K. Ting, director of the Shanghai-Woosung special area and Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The Shanghai branch of the American Legion has received information to the effect that the next annual convention of the organization will be held in Paris, France, in September, 1927. It is expected that 30,000 members of the organization will attend.

All residents of Shanghai who were born in the state of Iowa, U. S. A. have been asked to communicate with J. R. Trindle, 191 Hunjao Road or the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, 53 Avenue Petain, with the object of forming an organization and arranging for a picnic.

Three American missionaries, Cal Beck, Minerva Weil and Lewis Koobbe, who were captured by Chinese bandits on Sept. 23 at the town of Maliwan in western Honan, were released on Oct. 11, according to a report of the American Legation at Peking.

Dr. Georg Strobbe, German Consul-General at Harbin, arrived in Shanghai last week on his way to his post. Dr. Strobbe has been in the German consular and diplomatic service for 24 years and has served at Stockholm, Philadelphia, New York City and Vladivostok.

Gardner Crane, head of the American Players, addressed the weekly meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club on Thursday, Oct. 14, on the subject of the "Modern Drama," in the course of which he told of the plans of the American Players to construct a modern theater in Shanghai.

Mrs. Ralph Miller Johnson of New York died recently at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking, her death being due to influenza. Mrs. Johnson, who was 51 years of age, was taking a trip around the world with her husband and became seriously ill immediately upon arrival at Peking.

The Institution for the Chinese Blind of Shanghai is making an appeal for $9,800 for use in the construction of a "Braille" printing plant, the machinery for which recently was donated to the school. According to a recent letter sent out by the Institution there are 2,000,000 blind persons in China.

Owing to the failure of the Chinese Government to pay salaries of professors and expenses of the institution, the Peking Government University in Peking has failed to open for the fall term. According to the report the Government is more than fifteen months in arrears on the salaries of the faculty members.

Some thirty missionaries who had been held prisoners in the town of Sianfu, Shensi Province, for practically a month owing to the besieging of the town by the Northern "Allied" forces, were released last week, the action being taken as a result of negotiations conducted by the American Military Attache of Peking.

S. Akimitzu, recent graduate of the Ritzimeika College of Law of Kyoto, Japan, passed through Shanghai last week on a walking trip around the world. From Shanghai he plans to proceed south along the coast through French Indo-China then across to India, after which he plans to cross Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey to Europe.

The French Municipal Council of Shanghai has decided to establish a public recreation park in the French Concession, the park to be known as Edan Park and to be located on Avenue Petain. The area will be about 70 mow and will contain various athletic features including running and walking tracks, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

The Social Committee of Community Church is planning an excursion to Sungkiang for Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, the train leaving Shanghai North Station Shanghai at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and returning to the city at 7:15. There will be opportunity for visiting the grave of Gen. Frederick A. Ward, the page and other places of interest.

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement Shanghai has granted permission for the funeral procession of the late Chu Pao-san to pass along Nanking Road and Foochow Road to the Bund on Nov. 6. Mr. Chu, for many years was chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and was one of the most prominent merchants in Shanghai.

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, will be the guest of honor at the annual joint dinner of the American University Club and American Association of University Women, to be held at the Columbia Country Club on the evening of Friday, Oct. 29. The dinner will be at 8 o'clock and the charge will be $2.50 each. It will be open to members of both organizations and their guests.

The funeral services of the late Chang Chien of Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province, who died recently, will be held at How Nan Villa, Nantungchow on November 1, 1926, according to notices which have just been sent out by members of the family. The funeral notices contain a life sketch of the late industrialist and philanthropist telling of his interesting career.

One Khang-hsian, a Chinese resident of Java, Dutch East Indies, is alleged to have defrauded the Netherlands Trading Society and two other Dutch banks of Java, of Guilders

1,110,000, according to evidence presented at the Mixed Court in Shanghai on Thursday, Oct. 14, Mr. One, having returned to China where he was arrested recently. The Court ruled that the matter of jurisdiction would have to be settled by China and The Netherlands owing to the conflicting element of Mr. One's nationality.

Geo. W. Missemer, formerly financial editor of *The China Press* who is now in the United States visiting his brothers who are publishers of newspapers in Colorado and Pennsylvania, has written friends in Shanghai that he expects to return to China in November. While in the United States Mr. Missemer has been making a special study of modern printing machinery and methods.

The October number of the British Chamber of Commerce *Journal* issued this month contains editorial comment by E. M. Gull, who has been editor of the publication since its foundation, but who is now proceeding to London to become to become Secretary of the China Committee and the British China Association. In additiod this month's issue of the *Journal* contains articles dealing with Communism in Ancient Literature, British Empire Trade, Lancashire's Stake in China, the Rendition of the Mixed Court and other material.

W. A. Chapman, former clerk of the U. S. Court for China, who is being held in Seattle, charged with the embezzlement of $30,000 from the funds of the U. S. Court, was refused a writ of habeas corpus, according to information received by L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney here this week. Chapman is being held in the jail at Seattle the required bail of G. $5,000 having not been given. He has now appealed the case to the Circuit Court and to the United States Supreme Court and in case the appeals are refused he will be returned to Shanghai for trial.

Dr. Charles K. Edmunds has resigned as Provost of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in order to accept the appointnemt as American Director of Lingnan University, Canton, China, according to an article appearing in the *New York Times* on September 27. Dr. Joseph H. Ames will succeed Dr. Edmunds as Provost of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Edmunds is a native of Baltimore and after graduation from Johns Hopkins University was appointed professor of physics and electrical engineering at Canton Christian College. Later he was appointed president of that institution and served in that position for seventeen years. Recently Canton Christian College and the Lingnan Agricultural College of Canton were amalgamated under the name of Lingnan University.

The following were elected members of the General and Balloting committees of the American Club at the annual meeting held on Oct. 15: Officers and General Committee, President E. C. Stocker; Vice-President, F. W. McIntyre; Treasurer, H. R. Longfellow; S. R. Brown, Carl Crow, N. G. Harris, E. L. McCloskey, C. H. French and J. W. Carney. Balloting Committee, W. A. Adams, C. S. Beatty, F. J. Courtney, J. B. Davies, W. I. Eisler, F. F. Fairman, H. B. Gallop, W. J. Gande, S. A. Moss, J. B. Powell, and Dr. W. E. O'Hara. In addition to the foregoing action, the members voted unanimously to increase the monthly dues from $10 to $15. In his annual report, the President, E. C. Stocker stated that the Club now has 483 voting members, 373 absent voting members and 266 non-resident members, making a total of 1,122 for the year.

(*Continued on page VI*)

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

The war situation between the Northern and Southern forces which has been in existence in Kiangsi Province for several weeks, was suddenly transferred to the Shanghai area on Saturday, Oct. 16 when the provincial militia of Chekiang Province declared its independence of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. The situation is still indefinite as these lines are written, but Chekiang Province has been in the uncertain column since Marshal Sun Chuan-fang withdrew his troops from the province in order to meet the advance of the Southern or Kuomintang forces in Kiangsi Province.

Civil Governor Hsia Chao

Hsia Chao, Civil Governor of Chekiang Province, a native of Chekiang has never been friendly toward Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who came into power in the province following the overthrow of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang in the fall of 1924. Owing to Governor Hsia Chao's control of the local militia, he has always possessed considerable power despite the occupation of the area by outside militarists at one time or another. He is thought to have had considerable responsibility in the ousting of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, the Anfu general, in 1924 and now he undoubtedly is behind the scheme to oust Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Civil Governor Hsia Chao is one of the few officials in China who has been able to stay in power continuously since the Revolution in 1911.

Chiang Kai-shek, a Native of Chekiang

In addition to the natural pro-Canton sentiment, or "independent" sentiment which has existed in Chekiang for some time, there has been the added accidental factor of Chekiang being the birthplace of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the youthful commander of the Kuomintang forces in Central China. This has made it easy for the Kuomintang to conduct an active propaganda throughout Chekiang which has had its culmination in the recent independence declaration on the part of the provincial constabulary. Whether this declaration of independence is to be followed up by a definite alliance with the Kuomintang as happened in the case of Hunan Province, still remains to be seen.

Cutting of the Shanghai-Hangchow Line

Immediately after Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's officials in the Shanghai area learned of the independence declaration of the Chekiang militia Dr. V. K. Ting, director of the Shanghai-Woosung Special District, or "Mayor of Greater Shanghai," as he is popularly called, ordered the railway leading from Shanghai to Hangchow cut at a point about a point about a dozen miles southward of Shanghai. This was done for the purpose of preventing the Chekiang troops from advancing to Shanghai and capturing the Shanghai arsenal, always a bone of contention when fighting develops in this region. In addition to this, a number of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops stationed in Nanking and along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, were ordered to Shanghai to protect the city against a surprise attack on the part of the Chekiangese. The number of troops belonging to Marshal Sun in the Shanghai area is supposed to approximate 5,000 while the effective troops in Chekiang under the control of Governor Hsia Chao are said to number about 6,000. As these lines are written, the opposing forces are about twenty miles apart on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. All subordinates affiliated with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's army in Chekiang Province have been forced to get out while a small force of Chekiang troops which was stationed in Nanking, has been disarmed and sent home. Marshal Sun's forces in the Shanghai district are commanded by Col. Wang Ya-tsze, while the Chekiang forces seem to be under the direct control of the Civil Governor, Hsia Chao.

Effect of the Chekiang Deflection

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's adherents in the Shanghai area naturally minimize the effects of the Chekiang independence move, claiming that the results cannot be serious since Chekiang has so few troops and these are poorly munitioned, but on the other hand there are many who claim to see in it the definite beginning of the break-up of Marshal Sun's influence as the controller of the so-called Five Southeastern Provincial Alliance, otherwise, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien. Marshal Sun's position in Kiangsi Province is still uncertain although the news reports from that area during the week, which were supplied almost exclusively by the Japanese *Toho Agency* claim that he has succeeded in repulsing the Kuomintang forces under the direct command of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. As a matter of fact Marshal Sun's headquarters in Shanghai on Monday of this week gave out the information that the Kuomintang had been definitely defeated at Nanchang and that Gen. Chiang had been wounded. Marshal Sun was considerably embarassed during the week by the explosion of a munition ship in the Kiukiang harbor which took down with it some 1,200 of his soldiers.

Kuomintang Establishes "Capital" at Wuchang

Immediately following the capture of Wuchang, the large industrial city opposite Hankow in Hupeh Province, the Kuomintang forces announced that they had established their northern military, political and financial headquarters in the conquered city. This information naturally leads to the supposition that preparations are being made by the Kuomintang to remove their capital from Canton to Central China, something which they have long threatened to do when they gained control of territory in Central China.

The Fengtien Position

The independence move in Chekiang Province and the threatened breakup of Marshal Sun, naturally set on foot a whole flock of rumors, one of the most interesting being that Marshal Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien commander in Shantung, had ordered an advance into Northern Kiangsu. There has not been any verification of this report, which probably has its foundation in another report that Fengtien and Kuomintang are in an alliance to eliminate both Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chung-fang, thus, narrowing the political situation down to two parties, Fengtien and Kuomintang, or otherwise the complete elimination of the Chihli Party. It is true that the Fengtien forces during the week disarmed the bodyguard of Gen. Chi Hsien-yuan, a lieutenant of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who has been stationed at Changhsintien and that Gen. Chi had immediately departed for Tientsin, being definitely out of the picture for the present. As for Marshal Wu himself, he is still at the town of Chenchow in Eastern Honan, and despite rumors that he has started an offensive to drive the Kuomintang out of Honan and Hupeh, there has been no verification of this report.

The "Illegal" Tax Situation

Of equal interest to the internal war situation, has been the attempt on the part of both the Kuomintang at Canton and the Fengtien militarists in Shantung to enforce certain "new" taxes upon foreign goods imported and exported. The Canton tax which was announced simultaneously with the withdrawal of the anti-British boycott, amounts to 2½ percent on general products and 5 percent on luxuries, while the Shantung tax amounts to a flat 2 percent ad valorem tax on every thing excepting wines and tobaccos upon which the rates are much higher. This subject is discussed editorially in this week's issue of *The Review*. Just what action the Powers will take in respect to this question remains to be seen, for up to the time of writing, no decision had been made.

Peking Cabinet and the Tariff Conference

The Peking Cabinet, under the leadership of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, premier and minister of foreign affairs, has been trying to use the incidence of the "illegal" taxes in Shantung and Canton, in an attempt to induce the Powers to send their delegates back to the Chinese Tariff Conference from which the Powers withdrew some time ago. The Cabinet held several meetings on this question and officially brought the question to the attention of the Powers, but nothing official has been announced from the Powers' side of the question, excepting the publication of a report in Peking from Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, to the effect that the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg had announced that nothing could be done from the American standpoint until China had a government to deal with, or until the Chinese militarists ceased their internal fighting.

Attempt to Cut Sun's Vanguard

Reliable information reaching Shanghai on the morning of October 20, stated that General Hsia Chao is moving his troops up by water to Minghong in an attempt to cut in at the rear of Marshall Sun Chuang-fang's forces which are going down the Hangchow railway.

General Sung Mai-tsung, the commander in charge of the Sun troops at Loongwha has ordered the Shanghai Nanking Railway authorities to send back all unused engines on the line to Loongwha and further that no engines must be used by anyone without permission from the commander.

Six special trains each made up 20 coaches have been ordered by the commander-in-chief at Nanking, for use in conveying three regiments of troops to Shanghai for the use of Pei Bao-san. Several bridges have also been reported to have been blown up.

From the Chinese Press

October 15.—Peking Cabinet instructs Waichiaopu to exchange views with Diplomatic Body regarding resumption of Tariff Conference, the action being precipitated by the recent declaration of the Canton Government to assess special taxes on imports and exports—Pan Fu goes to Mukden to confer with Chang Tso-ling regarding the financial situation, Mr. Pan recently being appointed Minister of Finance at Peking—Peking Government takes up subject renewal of Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty—Public bodies in Wuchang raising funds for feeding 20,000 refugees as result of long siege of city by Southern forces—Definitely announced that defeated Northern forces in Wuchang are to be incorporated in the Southern forces, Gen. Liu Tso-lung, formerly a lieutenant of Wu Pei-fu, switching his allegiance to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern leader—Severe fighting continues in Nanchang area, Southerners claiming the advantage—Kiukiang message states troops of Gen. Tang Sun-tse, Kuomintang tupan of Kiangsi are now advancing in the region of Wuhsueh—Prince Fumimaro Konoe, President of the Japanese Tung Wen College at Shanghai, who is now in Tokyo, is expected in Shanghai shortly—M. B. K. cargo boat, the Kasugasan Maru fired on by Chinese troops near Tienchiachan and forced to turn back to Kiukiang.

October 16.—Japanese message from Kiukiang states Japanese ships, Toyoura Maru of K. Y. K. line and Fengyang Maru of N. K. K. line fired on by Chinese troops near Chichow—Expected Chinese and Japanese will shortly start negotiations for renewal of Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty—Natives of Szechuen in Peking hold demonstration in Central Park accusing government of inefficiency in handling of Wanhsien incident with British Government and decide to start nation-wide demonstration and agitation—Diplomatic Body in Peking unable to get together on matter of protest against Canton Government's imposition of new taxes—Japanese Legation notifies Chinese Government of decision to send delegates to Customs Valuation Conference in Shanghai—Six Chinese scholars arrive in Kobe, Japan to attend second annual meeting of Japan Scientific Research Society at Kyoto Imperial University on Oct. 16—Chinese delegation to Tariff Conference composed of V. K. Wellington Koo, Wang Chung hui, W. W. Yen, and Ma Soo hold conference in Peking for purpose of trying to induce Powers to resume negotiations, but no results announced—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang goes to Mukden for purpose of conferring with his father, Marshal Chang Tso-ling on military questions—Gen. Yu Tsung, garrison commander at Peking calls conference of local bodies to try to end menace of armed robberies in Peking area—Gen. Liu Chung-hua commander of "allied" forces in Shensi renews attack on Kuominchun forces in Sianfu, the provincial capital—Ningpo Guild in Shanghai holds meeting for purpose urging Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek to settle differences peacefully—Japanese reports from Kiukiang state that serious fighting progressing between, forces of Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek with Marshal Sun's side claiming the advantage.

October 17.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling announces conference Fengtien leaders purpose considering military situation also announces he will forego politics for present, hence he will not visit Peking as previously announced—Lao Tse-chang, vice-minister Communications, announces visit to Wu Pei-fu that Wu beginning to realize futility of uniting China by force—Wellington Koo negotiating with Belgians for revision Sino-Belgian Commercial treaty—*Kuo Wen* Chinese News Agency reports possibility of cooperation plan between Chang Tso-ling and Kuomintang—Gen Tang Sun-tse, Kuomintang commander who captured Wuchang announces that Northern commanders Chen Chia-me and Liu Yu-tsung are to be tried by court marshal—Southerners send 4,000 war prisoners to Hankow from Wuchang—Wuchang shops beginning to reopen—Amoy dispatch states fighting likely start between Fukien and Cantonese forces immediately—Tsingtao merchants hold mass-meeting and protest against new 2 percent tax announced by Tupan Chang Chung-chang—Tung Kang, departs from Shanghai for Kiukiang to work for peace—Chekiang gentry send peace delegation to see Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports state Sun Chuan-fang has advantage in Kiangsi fighting, that casualties both sides very severe—Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister returns to Peking following vacation at Tokyo—Peking Cabinet maintains secrecy regarding plans respecting negotiations between China and Japan over renewal of commercial treaty—Peking Cabinet unable decide course to pursue respecting Canton Governments new tax scheme—Peace negotiations between Sun Chuan-fang and Chiang Kai-shek break down and fighting resumed—Twenty-two prominent

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Japanese Buddhist troops visiting China arrive at Nanking and depart for Chinkiang on way to Shanghai.

October 18.—Large cargo boat loaded with munitions belonging to Gen. Sun Chuan-fang caught fire and exploded in Kiukiang harbor-Chekiang Province declares independence from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang resulting in disruption of traffic on Shanghai-Hangchow Railway and mobilization of Chekiang troops under Civil Governor Hsia Chao at Sungkiang, located on border between Chekiang and Kiangsu—Reported Sun Chuan-fang's Thirteenth Regiment was being transferred to Sungkiang, but action prevented by cutting of railway between Lunghwa and Fengchien near borders of Shanghai French Concession—British, Japanese, Danish and Russian merchants at Tsingtao formulate strong protest against new taxes assessed by Gen. Chang Chung-chang—Reported that Gen. Chen Chia-mo, leader of Northern troops in defense of Wuchang and arrested by Southerners, is offering the sum of $2,000,000 for his release—Southerners at Hankow are sending Northern war prisoners to Hunan and Kwangtung for work on the railway—Wellington Koo, Premier, takes up with Chinese Delegation to Tariff Conference the matter of the deposit of Chinese salt revenues following the closing of the Russo-Asiatic Bank—Gen. Yu Tsung, commander of Peking garrison announces plans for reorganizing the troops in the Metropolitan area—Peking report by *Kuo Wen* Agency states that Gen. Tien Wei-chin's brigade has reached Tatungfu for the purpose of advancing into Honan for the reinforcement of Hupeh.

October 19.—Japanese reports state Southern troops under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek suffering reverses in fighting near Nanchang, but that Gen. Chiang is preparing to resume the aggressive again-Allied troops in Kiangsi arrest number of Chinese girl students charged with spreading propaganda for Southern army—Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden arrive in Peking for visit—Wu Pei-fu issues circular telegram refuting peace telegram circulated by Chinese diplomats, Gen. Wu asserting that impossible to unify China by Citizens Conference and that only way is by warfare—Gen. Chi Hsiehyuan's troops and bodyguard stationed at Changhsintien, disarmed by Fengtien general Wang Tung—French Minister at Peking asks Wellington Koo to prolong Sino-French treaty for six months in order to permit further consideration—Chinese and Japanese Government now considering renewal of Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty—Reports from Kiukiang state that China Merchants steamer Kuangyung which had been commandeered by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, caught fire and blew up in Kiukiang harbor resulting in loss of approximately 1,200 Chinese troops belonging to Marshal Sun and more than a million rounds of ammunition—Japanese *Toho* Agency report from Peking states that Kuomintang contemplating enforcement of new taxes at Hankow and Changsha as well as at Canton—Part of Gen. Chou Feng-chi's troops which deserted at Nanking, disarmed and munitions confiscated by Sun Chuan-fang's forces—Kuomintang forces at Hankow announce establishment of General Headquarters, Political Department and Financial Bureau in Wuchang—Viscount Kiyoura and party of prominent Japanese arrive in Peking for investigation—Chekiang militia numbering approximately 20,000 declare independence of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and according to reports, begin mobilization at Sungkiang for purpose of marching on Shanghai—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang sends 5,000 troops and artillery to Shanghai to prevent capture of city by Chekiang militia under command of Civil Governor Hsia Chao—Wives and families of military officials in both Nanking and Hangchow flee to Shanghai foreign settlements for safety—Sun Chuan-fang forces commandeer Shanghai Nanking Railway and cut Shanghai-Hangchow Railway—Civil Governor Hsia Chao of Chekiang demands that Dr. V. K. Ting, director Shanghai-Woosung Port, immediately repair Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, but Ting demands an explanation of Hsia Chao's actions in declaring independence of Marshal Sun—Kuomintang forces at Wuchang post proclamations prohibiting Southern troops from entering civilian's houses—Chamber of Commerce of Wuchang petitions Southern Government to send relief for war refugees in Wu-Han area—Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington notifies Peking Government that Secretary of State Kellogg has informed him of the inability of the American Government to assist in revision of Chinese tariff treaty as long as there is no Central Government and militarists continue internal warfare—British gunboat Bee fired on at point between Chienli and Shashih on Yangtsze while gunboat was returning to Hankow from Ichang, ship returning fire and silencing Chinese shore battery.

(*Continued on page VI*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Breaking Educational Tradition in Soviet Russia

Education in Soviet Russia; by Scott Nearing; International Publishers New York 1926.

Nothing that is going on in the Soviet Union today is of more importance to the world than its work in education. They are doing on a large scale what is being done in other countries in a few centres of experimental work. Having thrown off the weight of tradition under which schools in all countries are trammelled they are making a fresh start. For this reason the world has before it a great laboratory experiment which it can not afford to ignore.

The author of this little book while working over some material on education came to a place where he needed some data on Soviet schools. He searched the libraries and discovered that there was practically nothing to be found in any language on the work that the Soviet schools were doing. He then realized that if he wished to write about Soviet education there was only one way to do it and that was to go to Russia. This book is the record of that tour of inspection. Prof. Nearing approaches his subject with an open and sympathetic mind and the result is a book which will be of the greatest benefit to the person who can read it in a like spirit.

In speaking of the Russian schools the author says "Soviet educational institutions are not a paradise. They are a battleground. On this battleground an entire people is fighting against ignorance, using all of the modern educational world has invented and forged for the purpose, incidentally, inventing some and developing some weapons of its own."

The old education of Russia was based on the theory that it was only for the ruling class but this idea went into the discard with many others when the revolution swept the country. This doctrine could have but one result—millions of illiterates and a weight of ignorance to be lifted which seems beyond human power. They have gone at it courageously and with enthusiasm and they need the sympathy of the world instead of the wholesale condemnation which has been their portion. "They are striving to create an educational system which will meet the needs of the new society they are building and there are no precedents for the task." They have not yet evolved a system as the entire educational work is in the experimental stage.

Prof. Nearing describes the work of the schools he visited from the labor school which is the first division of the mass educational work to the higher technical schools known as institutes. The socialization of culture is the basis upon which all their work rests. It is an attempt at the "conscious improvement of society by society."

It is the author's hope that the little he has given in this book may stimulate others to study educational work in Russia as it is the world's great educational laboratory,

B. M. P.

Westers Poetry for Chinese

Western Poetry—The Romantic Movement. Edited by A. E. Zucker, Ph. D. pp. 208. The Commerical Press—Shanghai—1926, Price $1.60.

This book, edited by Professor Zucker of the University of Maryland, must prove of great interest to Chinese students of comparative literature. As the editor in his introduction states, the volume includes selections from twenty-five poets most representative of the Romantic Movement. Ten of them are English, eight are German, and seven are French.

Each chapter includes a short biography of the poet by way of introduction; this is followed by a brief discussion of his works which are illustrated by one or more significant poems. Dr. Zucker clearly states the aim of his volume: "At this time when Westerners are studying Chinese literary movements in order to gain a better understanding of their own writers, it is the foud hope of the editor that this little volume may stimulate among Chinese students an interest in comparative literature as one aid toward a better understanding between the Orient and the Occident."

This book makes a real contribution to the teaching of English literature to Chinese students, and the material which has been carefully selected and edited can not but be welcomed by the teachers of this subject as well as the students themselves.

Hazel MacNair
St. John's University
October 13, 1926.

Journalism

The Practice Of Journalism; By Walter Williams; Columbia, Missouri: Lucas Brothers, Publishers.

Dean Walter Williams is considered an authority on the subject of journalism. He is known all over the world for his upright views on the subject, and the clean ethics of it. He holds that journalism is one of the most honourable professions, and few have such good oppurtunities for serving the best interests of humanity as falls to the journalist. To be true to his profession he must be above any party or economic considerations and keep in view the fact that "the journalism that succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honours man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful to its readers but always unafraid; is always indignant at injustice...."

A true jouralist loves truth more than any other thing and never permits himself to be hired by anybody. In this small book is treasured the experience of Mr. Williams and one may practise the profession of journalism with efficiency by following the principles laid down herein. The book is simple and easy to read and can be of great use even to a practised journalist.

H. P. Shastri

"Pirates In Our Hearts"

"Listen, Moon" by Leonard Cline. The Viking Press, New York. $G2.00.

In "Listen, Moon!" Leonard Cline has turned from the powerful tragedy of his first novel, "God Head," to the humor and adventure of modern citizens of America turned pirates. The story is built around the assertion of Mr. Cline that "There is a pirate in the heart of each one of us," and he proceeds to prove his assertion in a most amusing and exciting narrative. Higbie Chaffinch, widower and timid, pillar of the church *before* the death of his beloved Minnie, Latin professor at the University of Johns Hopkins, and social nonenity, is the chief character of the book. He needed sómething to bring his pirate out. Ruth, the ultra modern daughter of an ultra conservative minister, who plays truant from Sunday morning services to wade in a nearby brook and who was familiar with all the slang of the modern age, turned the trick.

Higbie meets Ruth one balmy Sunday morning at the brook. The resulting acquaintance brings the wrath of her father, who incidently is the Kleagle in the local Ku Klux Klan. From then on Higbie cast inhibition to the winds. Aided and abetted by Ruth, together with Hiltonshurley Moggs, with his "ah, um-mm-m-um," head of the Moggs Foundation for the purveying of "useless things to worthy people," and Kendrick, star reporter for the Baltimore *Chronicle*, and by Mrs. Potter, Southern lady of undeniable charms, he starts off on a career of romantic adventures. The entire adventure was conceived by Kendrick, the reporter, for sensational copy. Defying the local Klan, aiding an elopment, falling in love, searching for treasure, pirating along the peaceful waters of Chesapeake Bay, become the everyday occupation of the renegade professor.

Kendrick falls in love with Ruth but only after he had betrayed his buccaneer comrades by his sensational stories which were sent to his paper daily—giving in detail the weird adventures of the unusual party. He repents; Ruth forgives him, Higbie is alone on the deck of the pirate ship and asks Minnie, his former wife, if she likes his companions. The moon listens as she answers, "Yes, I was worried at first and it was fortunate that you found friends." Higbie had found the pirate in him and felt happy.

N. J. U.

Japanese Movie Star Writes Novel

The Bandit Prince; by Sessue Hayakawa, Macaulay Publishers, New York City, 1926, Price G. $2.00.

Having made a briliant success in motion pictures in the United States, Sessue Hayakawa has turned his talents toward novel writing for the time being and has written an absorbing novel in which he skilfully blends the rich and colorful Orient and the tumultuous Occident.

The Bandit Prince is an easy reading romance thriller, a passionate love story with slumbering Peking and hectic Paris as a background. All the allurements of China, the love, the adventure, the intrigue, possible in the Orient are combined in the novel of Hayakawa.

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American Telephone & Tel. Co.	145½	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	119	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	47¼	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	114	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	44⅛	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	143½	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	92¼	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	53	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	105	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	113¼	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	52½	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	315⅜	271¼	134¼
American Can	32¾	48½	15
American Smelting	126¼	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	159¼	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	138⅛	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	18⅜	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	58	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	47¼	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	34⅞	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	30⅜	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	18⅝	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	60	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	61½	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	41½	47½	38⅜
" " New York	30¾	48⅝	40

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity.	Sale Price Oct. 7th.	Sale Price Oct. 14th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Oct. 14th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102½	102½	7.80
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98¼	98	7.70
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	101	100¾	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98½	98¾	6.10
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105⅛	105¼	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅜	101¼	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99⅞	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	85½	86	4.65
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86¾	86½	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	106	106	6.40
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	103	102	6.80
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	99	99½	7.05
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	98¼	98¼	6.10
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95	95	6.55
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	99	98¾	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	102	101¾	7.35
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	91¾	92	7.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1926

Exchange:—A heavy decline in the London price of Bar Silver has be to recorded this week, selling by China and the Continent would seem to be the cause. Today's quotations of 24 $\frac{8}{16}$d. ready and 24 $\frac{3}{16}$d. forward show a decline of one penny and $\frac{7}{16}$d. for near and a farthing lower forward.

The official T/T rate on London is 2/3d., a fall of 3 $\frac{7}{16}$d. from the rate ruling this day lasa week, but the exchange market has never been as low as this. The exchange market has for the most part of the week ruled extremely weak, but today speculative sales, coupled with a fair amount of export paper offering completely changed the market, with the result that the market is at the moment very one-sided, and it is difficult to find buyers at reasonable rates unless one has cover to offer. The following rates for Gold remittances near delivery, are available:—T/T London 24 $\frac{1}{8}$d., New York 56 $\frac{7}{8}$, Yen 85. 4 m/s export paper can be placed at:—Sterling 2/5d., G $ 58 $\frac{3}{8}$. The market is erratic.

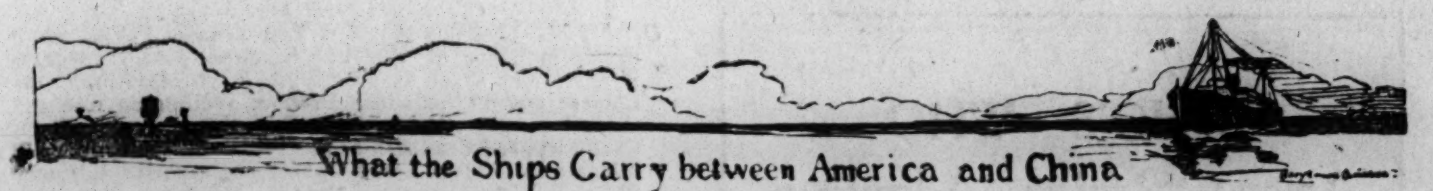
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 77,586,000 a decrease of Tls. 240,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 73,350,000 an increase of $ 610,000
Estimated value Tls. 130,398,000 as against Tls. 106,292,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct. 14	Friday Oct. 15	Saturday Oct. 16	Mon. Oct. 18	Tues. Oct. 19	Wednesday Oct. 20
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening clos*
T/T London	2/8.780	2/6¼	2/5¾ 2/5¼	2/5	2/5	2/42/3	2/3
			2/5 13/16		2/4 5/8	2/4 1/16	
D/Dfts ,,		— 2/6 5/16	2/5 5/16	2/5 1/16	2/5 1/16	2/3 1/16	2/3 1/16
4 m/s ,,		— 2/6½	2/6 2/5½	2/5¼	2/4 13/16	2/4¼	2/3¼
					2/5¼	1/3¼	
T/T India	181 860	168½	166 163	161½	2/5	156	150½
					161½	150½	
T/T France	2,309 800	2150	2105 2070	2035	160¼	1945	1860
					2035	1875	
T/T N. Y.	66.310	61¼	60¼ 59½	58¾	2010	56½ 54½	54½
T/T Hong	78.820	79½	79½ 79¾	80¼	58½ 58¼	80½ 80¾	81¾
					80½ 80½	85½ 88¼	
T/T Japan	72.960	79	80¼ 81½	82½	82½ 83	140½	88¼
					145½	135½	
T/T Batavia	164.460	151½	149¼ 146¾	145½	144¼	100	135½
T/T Straits	85.460	92½	94 95¾	96½	96½ 97¼	103¾	103¾
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/10.405	2/8	2/7½ 2/7	2/6¾	2/6 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/4¾
					2/6½	2/4½	
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8¼	2/7¾ 2/7¼	2/7	2/7	1/62/5	2/5
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.717	2/8 5/16	2/7 13/16	2/7 3/16	2/6¾	2/6 1/16	2/5 3/16
			2/7 5/16		2/7 3/16	2/5 3/16	
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2.439.800	2280	2235 2200	2165	2/6 13/16		
					2165	2075	1990
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	69.435	64⅜	63⅜ 62⅝	61⅞	2150	2005	
					61 7/16 61⅜	59⅝ 57⅝	57⅝
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	64⅞	63⅞ 62⅞	62⅜	62⅜ 61⅞	60⅛ 58⅛	58⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 13/16	25 13/16	25⅛	25	24 7/16	24 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56⅛	G. $.55½	G. $.54	G. $ 54	G. $.52	G. $ 51½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	385.60	393.20	393.00	410.6	419.10	422.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.05	72.125	72.175	72.30	72.50	72.4875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	3%	2½%	2%	3%	3½%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 165.53
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/8
,, 4 ,,	4 13/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/9 5/8
,, 6 ,,	4 7/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equall Gold 1

S. S. President Madison, Sept. *13*

from U. S. A.

Printed Shirtings, 24 in. by 03 rd.	Pcs.	36
Motor-cars	,,	15
Laths	,,	94,500
Knitted Clothing Raised	Pls.	5
Copper Ingots	,,	840
Apples, Fresh	,,	326
Glue	,,	20
Ink, Printing	,,	255
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,244
Flour, Wheat	,,	753
Hats, Felt	Doz.	31
Cigarettes	Mille	10,000
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable on Net Measure	Sq.ft	69,317
Varnish, Unclassed	Galls.	194

S. S. City of Bath, September 22.

from U. S. A.

Iron Pipes	Pls.	651
,, Wire Shorts	,,	328
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	203
Sheets	,,	1,043
Wire Shorts	,,	420
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	2,850
Bronze Powder	,,	1
Grease	,,	216
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	611
Leather, Sole	,,	7
Paper, Unclassed	,,	4,112
Soda, Silicate of	,,	207
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	5,058
,, Transformer	,,	2,000

S. S. Atlantic Maru, September 22.

from U.S. America

Newspapers, Old	Pls.	420
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	2,288,516
Imitation Leather	Yds.	2,083
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	19
Aluminium, Sheets	,,	9
Bronze Powder	,,	64
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	91
,, Sheets	,,	16
,, Washers	,,	30
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets Plain	,,	602
Ammonia, Sulphate of	,,	480
Canned Fruits	,,	892
Cement	,,	465
Cotton Knitted Clothing, Raised	,,	24
Cotton Thread, Waxad	,,	8
Grapes, Fresh	,,	93
Indigo Artificial:		
60 per cent	,,	4
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Patent	,,	20
,, Sole	,,	89
Milk, Condensed	,,	306
,, Evaporated	,,	106
Newspaper, Old	,,	470
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,504
Paints, Unclassed	,,	21
Paper Printing Common	,,	842
,, Unclassed	,,	78
Prussian Blue	,,	3
Raisins	,,	938
Sulphur, Black	,,	400
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	399
,, Prepared	,,	31
Thread, Wool	,,	19
Coffee	Catties	2,250
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	27,750
Motor-cars	,,	4
Motor-cycles	,,	18
Machines, Knitting	,,	5
,, Sewing	,,	2
Oilcloth	,,	500
Typewriters	,,	75
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	3,110
Hosiery	,,	127
Waters, Table	,,	52
Shoes Canvas	Pairs	1,862
,, Rubber	,,	2,277
Cigars	Mille	38
Cigarettes	,,	250
Oil, Linseed	Galls.	38
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	509
Rum (for Cigarette Making)	,,	11,926
Dyes, Aniline *Paks.* 240	Tls.	17,575
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	78,620
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,081,761

S. S. President Garfield, Sept. 22

from U. S. A.

Roller Cloth	Yds.	247
Rubber	,,	974

S. S. Omi Maru, September 23.

from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,680

S. S. Mayebochi Maru, Sept. 24.

To U. S. A.

To New Orleans.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	10
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports Bls. 10	Pls.	10.30
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	31.70
Tea, Black, Congou,		
Kiukiang	,,	32
Hankow	,,	33
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	946
,, Shanghai	,,	335
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	24
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	735
Tea, Dust, other Ports	,,	39
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,680
,, Crude	,,	840
,, Oxide	,,	420
Books	,,	10
Bristles	,,	91
Feathers	,,	99
Hair, Horse Tails	,,	50
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	22
Sea Grass	,,	125
Wool, Sheep's	,,	96
Skins, Moufflon	Pcs.	4,800
Hats, Rush	,,	68,400
,, Raphia Fibre	,,	860
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	2,000
To Boston.		
Silk Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 15 Pls.	50 29
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai	Bls. 16 ,,	49.68
Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Kiukiang	,,	23
Wool Sheep's	,,	246
Rugs	Pcs.	114

S. S. President Jackson, Sept. 25.

from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	388
Cheese	,,	66
Fish, Salt	,,	23
Hams	,,	16
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Patent	,,	9
Macaroni	,,	10
Newspapers, Old	,,	872
Oats	,,	45
Paper, Writing	,,	17
Bedsteads	Pcs.	485
Motor-cars	,,	36
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Hosiery	Doz.	130
Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	149,000
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	6,910
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	18,741

Kashgar, September 28.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other ports Bls. 30	Pls	30.68

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week under review has been most erratic with daily fluctuations both ways causing considerable nervousness in the trade generally with the result that the volume of business dwindled down to very small dimensions. Prices on the whole show very little variation when compared with those prevailing in the previous period, and at the close, our market assumes a steady undertone.

Under the circumstances, very little can be said as to the future course of the market but judging by reports from America, India and Japan coupled with conditions ruling locally, conservative operations for the time being, appear advisable.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been toward steadiness with a firm undertone, in that prices show an advance of about one tael above that registered during the previous period. In all some 8000 to 9000 bales of local spinnings both for spot and forward deliveries have been booked for export to Szechuen, Newchwang, Hankow, Swatow, Ningpo, Anking, Canton, Wuhu, Changsha, Amoy and other interior ports.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.15
American-Middling last reported	7.17
Tone of the market, *Weak.*	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	222
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	260
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	277
Tone of the market—*Weak.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	13.70 Spot.
	13.44 Dec.
	13.52 Jan.
	13.74 Mar.
	13.96 May.
	14.14 July.
Tone of the market:—*Weak.*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.80
Shanghai, Spot	31.25
M. inned Spot	31.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	32.00
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf	30.60
Tone of the market—*Steady.*	

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The Commercial Press, Ltd.
Gande, Price Ltd.
Continental Construction Co.
The China Jade Co.
O. I. C.
Alexander Shoe.
The China Weekly Review

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(*Continued from page 226*)

October 20.—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in Peking gives dinner in honor of Viscount Kiyoura, former Japanese Premier and party of prominent Japanese visitors, the Chinese present including Premier Wellington Koo and Cabinet member, Wang Shih-chen, Sun Pao-chi, Wang Chung-hui, and Chao Erh-hsun—Iki Hioki, Japanese chief delegate to Chinese Tariff Conference reported seriously ill in Tokyo—Southern troops attacking Nanchang suddenly attacked by Northern forces resulting in sudden withdrawal of Southerners and according to Japanese Toho agency reports, seriously wounding Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Hankow report states that Southerners are planning to demolish the walls of Wuchang and that business is being resumed—Foochow report states that Cantonese troops defeated Fukien troops in battle at Yungting on Fukien-Kwangtung border, Fukienese being commanded by Tupan Chou Jin-ren—Chinese *Kuo Wen* agency reports from Peking state that Fengtien militarists are again considering the matter of sending troops to Kiangsi and Hupeh—Chang Chi-tang, Minister of Communications refuses to take post—Eastern Extension and Great Northern Cable companies take up with Peking Government the matter of renewal of their contracts—Kuomintang claims to have acquired 15,000 rifles, 50 machine guns and 20 pieces of artillery as a result of the capture of Wuchang—Kuomintang announces plans for establishing three schools in Wuchang to teach military science, political science and the political theories of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen—Hangchow report states that Civil Governor Hsia Chao is concentrating his forces at Hangchow and that offices filled by Sun Chuan-fang men are being filled with appointees of the Civil Governor—Sun Chuan-fang sending troops and munitions to Shanghai for purpose of defending city against Chekiang—Japanese report conclusion of agreement for through freight service between South Manchuria Railway and Peking-Mukden Line—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, returns to Peking following conference with his father Marshal Chang Tso-ling over the question of stationing Fengtien forces at Paotingfu and Tamingfu in place of Chihli forces formerly occupying these points.

October 21.—China's Note to Japan on the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, having been approved by the Cabinet will probably be handed to the Japanese Minister in Peking immediately, while Chinese action in respect to the Sino-Belgian Commercial treaty will be postponed for the time being—Ministry of Communication announces that the military are now detaining some 1,100 freight cars belonging to the different Government railway lines—Although the situation in Chekinng Province remains obscure, it is rumored that decisive action will be taken by Civil Governor Hsia Chao shortly—Sun Chuan-fang continues to concentrate troops in Shanghai area and announces intention of reconquering the province, the number of his troops in the Shanghai area amounting to about 8,000—Marshal Sun's faction claims that the following generals will cooperate in the campaign against Chekiang: Soong Mei-tang, Shan Kwan, Li Pao-Chang, Bei Bao-san and Yang Ya-tse—Chekiang forces under Civil Governor Hsia Chao are supposed to number 20,000 including Gen. Chow Feng-chi of Kiangsi who is reported to be advancing overland to Chekiang numbering about 5,000—Anhwei gentry in Shanghai and local Chinese newspaper men entertained by Hung Meng-fei, delegate from the Anhwei branch of the Kuomintang—So-called new Chihli party under Gen. Chin Yun-ao trying to effect reconciliation with old Chihli party under Tsao Kun, former President, but little results from attempt.

(*Continued from page 223*)

Col. Carmi Thompson, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and Capt. W. I. Eisler, expected to return to Shanghai on Thursday of this week from a trip to Peking. Col. and Mrs. Thompson after a brief stop here will proceed to the United States where Col. Thompson will report to President Coolidge on the subject of the industrial and political conditions in the Philippine Islauds.

Mrs. Arthur Behenna, an American woman about 53 years of age, described as a portrait painter who had spent considerable time in China last year, was found in an unconscious condition in a studio in Chelsea, London, recently. She was taken to a hospital in a critical condition and according to the doctors her illness was caused by a clot of blood having formed on the brain.

A mass-meeting, including practically all of the foreign merchants in Tsingtao was held on Oct. 14 for the purpoese of protesting against the enforcement of a new 2 percent ad valorem tax on all foreign merchandise entering the port. The mass-meeting appointed a delegation of the merchants to go to Tsinan, the provincial capital for the purpose of presenting the protest to Tupan, Chang Chung-chang.

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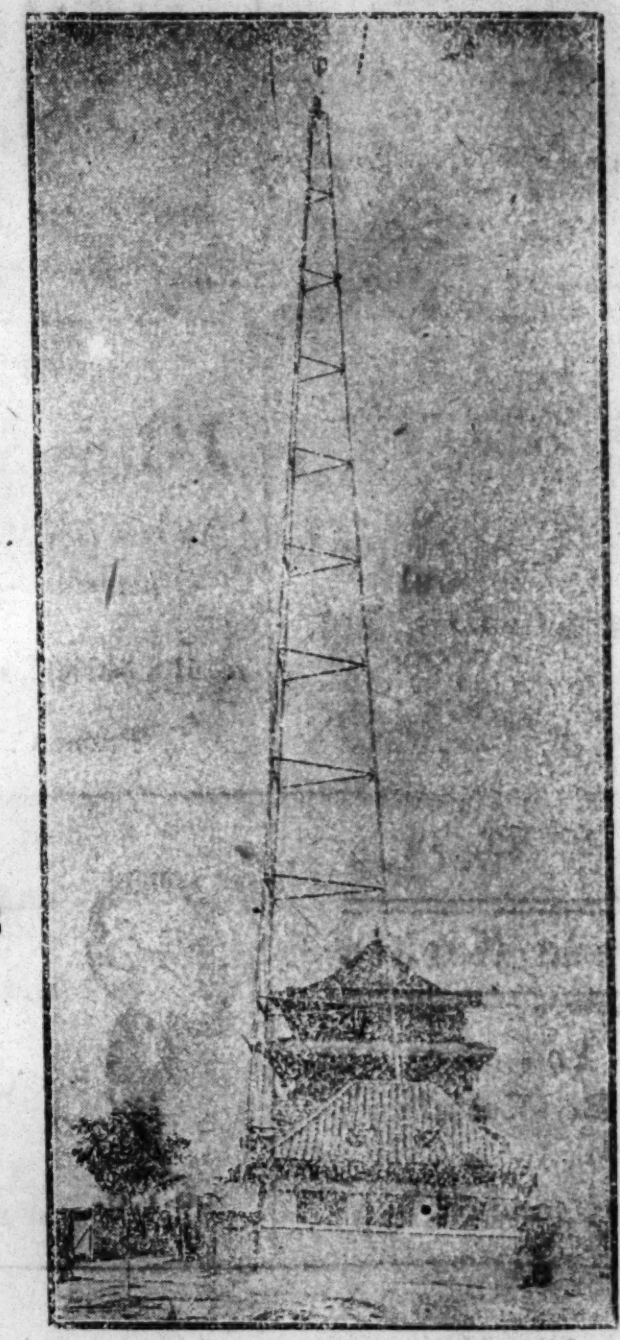

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